

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1343.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
(UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)
advances is instructed to offer the following shares for bona fide sale. An offer
or enquiries as to price will be answered:—
25 Sibiway Carnmeal. 10 Treacum. 3 Herward United.
25 Prosper United. 2 Brynford Hall. 30 North Laxey.
30 All-y-Crib.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

MR. PETER WATSON is instructed to PURCHASE and SELL
the UNDERMENTIONED MINE SHARES, subject to a charge of 2 per cent.,
for immediate delivery and cash payment:—

No. of shares.	PURCHASER.	Price.	No. of shares.	SELLER.	Price.
30	Alfred Consols.	£ 1 15 0	5	Carn Brea.	£100 0 0
1	Carn Brea.	90 0 0	2	Ding Dong.	10 10 0
25	Drake Walls.	0 15 0	100	Drake Walls.	0 17 6
1	East Basset.	100 0 0	1	East Basset.	102 0 0
10	East Caradon.	25 0 0	12	East Caradon.	25 10 0
20	Great Wheal Vor.	—	1	Graham and St. Aubyn.	16 15 0
2	Rosewarne United.	23 0 0	100	Great Wheal Vor.	—
3	Wendron Consols.	18 0 0	0	Great Wheal Fortune.	(an offer.)
1	West Caradon.	67 0 0	2	Providence.	40 0 0
1	Wheal Basset.	—	2	Rosewarne United.	24 0 0
2	Wheal Trevelyan.	16 5 0	20	Tolwarden.	1 0 0
20	Ludcott.	3 10 0	1	Wendron Consols.	(an offer.)
25	Tincroft.	5 5 0	2	West Caradon.	69 10 0
50	New Frances.	0 8 9	20	Trelawny.	17 10 0
5	Par Consols.	8 10 0	25	Ludcott.	3 15 0

No. of shares.	PURCHASER.	Price.	No. of shares.	SELLER.	Price.
50	Budnick Consols.	£ 1 2 6	50	Budnick Consols.	£ 1 4 0
25	East Grenville.	2 2 0	2	Carn Brea.	2 2 0
20	East Grenville.	1 7 0	150	East Grenville.	2 2 0
100	Lewis.	0 7 0	70	East Grenville.	1 11 0
25	East Russell.	5 17 6	10	East Russell.	6 2 6
275	Wheal Arthur.	0 12 6	50	Wheal Arthur.	0 17 6
35	Lady Bertha.	1 6 6	63	Lady Bertha.	1 11 6
15	North Buller.	3 0 0	25	Buller and Basset.	0 10 0
20	Rosewall Hill.	1 10 0	25	North Robert.	0 15 9
50	Wheal Unity.	0 15 0	10	Rosewall Hill.	1 13 0
10	South Carn Brea.	2 7 6	5	Trencorn.	3 2 6
10	Stray Park.	35 0 0	127	Wheal Unity.	0 16 0
25	South Condurrow.	0 12 0	35	South Carn Brea.	2 15 0

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

MR. LEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. M. BROWNE, Jun., 3, CROWN COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, is instructed to SELL:—
50 East Grenville, 50s. 40 Great Martha, 15s. 1 Rosewarne United, £25
10 Camborne Veau, £24. 50 New Frances, 12s. 5 West Fowey, £25.
50 Cornubia, 20s. 5 Par Consols, £25. 50 West Polmar, 15s.
May 17, 1861. 50 Polhig Moor, 25s. 5 Wheal Hendra, £24.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has for SALE:—
Calstock, 15s. 6d. East Russell, £24. North Trelawny, 4s.
Crelake, £23. Gawton United, 6s. Felyn Wood, 2s. 6d.
Birch Tor & Viller, £24. Great Retallack, £14. Providence, £40.
Dolcoath United, £13. Wheal Edward, £24. Wheal Rose, £24.
East Devon Consols, 55s. Lady Bertha, 30s. Wheal Trevelyan, £18.
East Caradon, £26. Merilyn, 18s. 6d. Wheal Trelawny, £18.
E. Grenville, £3 9s. North Robert, 15s. West Bryn Gwlog, £25.
And is a BUYER of:—
Bedford Consols. North Robert. Wheal Arthur.
East Gunnedale. Fowey and Par United. Wheal Norris.
An OFFER WANTED for:—
Buller and Basset. Dolcoath United. Wheal Heale.
Buller and Basset. So. Gorland. Wheal Rose.
Carnmeal. 5. Buller & West Pons. Wheal Trevelyan.
May 17, 1861. All orders promptly attended to by post or telegraph.
Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER,
SHAREBROKER, &c. (from Cornwall), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—
12 North Downs, £44. 50 East Grenville, £23. 30 Yarnor, £2.
10 Camborne Veau, £24. 25 Wheal Unity, 18s. 6d. 30 Yarnor, £2.
15 Alfred Con., £24. 25 Wh. Grenville, £2 10s.
WANTED:—Margaret, Crelake, East Caradon, Sidney, West Polmar, and Arthur.
J. S. PHILLIPS continues to advise capitalists as to "share of profits, or fee."
Particulars and names of six dividend and six progressive mines on application.
Reports on the mines of each district, from the best local authorities.
Valuations, estimates, specifications, and drawings for mining and other machinery
executed.—12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON. Commission, 1½ per cent.
Mining Share Monitor for May, just out, price 6d. The most reliable infor-
mation on East Carn Brea, East Grenville, and other mines.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN
LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.
Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks,
can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a se-
lection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of divi-
dends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from per-
sonal inspection can be had on application.
Mr. BATTERS for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining dis-
trict, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspon-
dence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be
happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.
Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER in most of the leading mines in Cornwall and
in the Principality, and has FOR SALE 100 East Grenville, 5 Bryn Gwlog, 10 East Car-
adon, 2 West Bryn Gwlog, 2 Billins, 60 North Grenville, 1 Silver Rake, and 20 Great
Wheal Martha, at market prices, free of commission, and confidently recommends the
selection as likely to prove very profitable.

LONG RAKE.—MR. BATTERS CALLS SPECIAL
ATTENTION TO THE REPORTS OF THIS MINE, to be found in the columns of
the Mining Journal, and strongly recommends his clients to make early application for
the shares, as through him an allotment may be secured at £10. Doubtless, in a very
short time the shares will equal in value Bryn Gwlog.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has FOR SALE at the following prices, net:—2 East Basset, £100; 2
West Caradon, £214; 60 Wheal Unity, 16s. 6d.; 50 North Mines; 10 East Caradon;
£234; 30 Wheal Grenville, 50s.; 50 Kelly Bray; 50 North Trekerby; £24; 60 Lady
Bertha, 26s.; 70 South Condurrow, 13s. 6d.; 35 Tolcarne, £24; 25 Great South Tolgar,
£45; 75 Wheal Arthur; 100 Lady Eliza; 25 Crelake, £24; 5 Silver Rake, £194; 40
Angarrack, 6s.; 2 Gambler, £14; 2 South West Frances, £133; 1 Seton, £21; 50
Great Retallack, 26s. 6d.; 100 Great Wheal Martha; 30 North Buller, £4; 10 North
Croft, £24; 5 South Bryn Gwlog, £174; 2 St. Ives Consols, £27; 30 Tolwarden,
£24; 50 United Mines (Trevistock); 2 West Bryn Gwlog, £27; 100 Great Caradon,
10s.; 1 Wheal Clifford, £14; 100 Great North Tolgar; 25 Wheal Moyle; 10 Collocombe,
£4; 50 Polgar, 17s. 6d.; 1 South Caradon, £304; 100 Tamar Consols; 10 North Bay;
25 Buller and Bertha, £1; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 19s.; 5 Billins, £194; 10 Wheal Heale;
25 Wheal Ludcott, £23; 30 North Downs, £4 4s.; 10 South Gorland; 5 Stray Park,
£234; 50 Nant-y-lago; 30 Cefn Ciliem, 7s. 6d.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
15 Anglo Mexican Mint, 60 Lady Eliza, 7s. 9d. 20 South Caradon Hooper,
£13 10s. 10 Long Rake. 13s. 3d.
30 Alfred Cons., £23 2s. 6d. 5 Marke Valley. 15 South Gorland (last call
paid).
3 Bryn Gwlog, £234. 2 Mary Ann, £12 15s. 50 So. Lady Bertha, 1s. 9d.
10 Bottle Hill, 18s. 9d. 50 Marigold. 50 Tamar Con., £1 18s. 9d.
15 Bryantall. 40 North Mines (20s. pd.) 5 Tincroft, £5 16s. 6d.
4 Billins, £19 18s. 9d. 3 North Trekerby, £184. 30 Tolwarden, £23 13s. 9d.
1 Buller, £1074. 5 North Basset, £4 18s. 9d. 3 Trelawny.
1 Basset, £29. 1 New Seton, £514. 2 Trelawny Consols, £124.
2 Carn Brea, £294. 30 New Frances, 8s. 9d. 30 Treveatha, 9s. 9d.
5 Cobre, £394. 20 North Exmouth, 11s. 9d. 40 Tees Side, 6s. 6d.
30 Charlotte United, 15s. 3 No. Trekerby, £234. 12 Trimley Hall.
18 Crelake, £24. 10 North Downs, £44. 2 United Mines, £314.
30 Calvadack. 20 New Treleigh. 2 United Mexican. 50 Vale of Towry, 7s. 3d.
25 Cefn Ciliem, 7s. 9d. 50 North Rhine, 6s. 9d. 1 West Caradon, £704.
25 Central Mines, 23s. 6d. 20 New Crow Hill, 15s. 60 West So. Caradon.
1 Copper Hill, £594. 20 North Dolcoath, 8s. 3 W. Stray Park, £5.
35 Cuddra, 31s. 10 Nant-y-lago, 27s. 6d. 20 Wheal Unity, 18s. 9d.
5 Craddock Moor, £254. 10 North Robert, 13s. 1 West Sharp Tor, £35.
10 Camborne Veau, 30s. 5 North Levant, £24. 1 West Sharp Tor, £35.
3 Cargill, £16 17s. 6d. 50 North Wrey, 15s. 1 Wheal Clifford, £175.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £3514. 150 No. Hallenbeagle, 30s. 50 Worthing, 15s. 9d.
3 Ding Dong, £104. 5 Old Tolgar United. 3 West Fowey Consols.
20 Drake Walls, 18s. 9d. 5 Par Consols, £24. 10 Wh. Grenville, £2 11s. 9d.
3 East Caradon, £234. 2 Providence, £404. 10 Wh. Ludcott, £3 13s. 9d.
5 East Russell, £23 3s. 9d. 3 Pentre Lygan, £20. 10 Wh. Gyllis, £3 8s. 9d.
5 East Carn Brea, £8. 20 Redmoor, 3s. 6d. 20 Wheal Wrey, 13s. 9d.
20 East Budnick, 8s. 1 Rosewarne United. 20 Wheal Harriet, 36s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £1014. 10 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 1 Wh. Moyle, £2 9s. 6d.
30 East Grenville. 11 17s. 6d. 1 West Sharp Tor, £35.
50 East Kongsberg, 13s. 9d. 5 Saint John del Rey, 2 Wh. Margaret, £52.
2 Gambler, £16 18s. 9d. £35 15s. 2 W. Bryn Gwlog.
25 Great Alfred, 15s. 6d. 35 Silver Bank (10s. paid), 5 Wheal Heale.
5 Gossanena, £2 6s. 7d. 7s. 6d. 20 West Wendron, 10s.
20 Great Retallack, 25s. 6d. 20 South Garra. 1 Wheal Seton, £704.
60 Gt. Wh. Martha, 17s. 9d. 10 So. Carn Brea, £2. 2 Wh. Damsel, £20.
20 Gernick, 4s. 6d. 2 Stray Park, £234. 5 West Margaret, 10s. 9d.
6 Gt. South Tolgar, £44. 1 South Caradon, £200. 40 West Tolwarden, 6s. 9d.
100 Great Moelwyn. 1 St. Ives Consols. 30 Wheal Cuddra.
20 Great Briton, 30s. 20 South Herodfoot. 2 West Frances, £16 10s.
5 Great Fortune, £12. 4 Silver Rake, £19. 20 Wheal Edward.
3 Herward, £164. 20 Sortridge Cons., 9s. 6d. 10 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 9d.
5 Hing, Down, £2 3s. 9d. 3 S. Bryn Gwlog, £164. 5 West Fowey Consols.
1 Killy (Lk.), £10 18s. 9d. 20 Condurrow, 13s. 9d. 5 West Providence.
25 Lady Bertha, 28s. 9d. 2 South Basset, £144. 1 West Basset, £174.
5 Kelly Bray, 21s. 9d. 1 South Frances, £1294. 5 Wheal Unity, £3 18s. 9d.
2 Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, May 17, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES,
COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE
SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent.
for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining
the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either
by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on
commission, or at net prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.
Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1½ per cent.
May 17, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREAD-
NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., begs especially to direct the attention of
the mining public to Wheal Moyle. No mine in the list contains better chances of be-
coming a permanent dividend property than this one. The fullest investigation as to
its merits is solicited, and every facility will be afforded to parties wishing to have the
mine inspected. A map, showing its relative position to the richest mines that Cornwall
has ever produced, sent free on receipt of six postage-stamps.
May 17, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Louthbury.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash:—
20 Cuddra, 30s. 20 Trumpet, £14.
50 Fowey, 10s. 50 So. Caradon, 14s. 9d. 20 Tolwarden, £14.
40 Unity, 17s. 3d. 50 Beneshwood, no reason- 10 North Downs, £4 1s. 3d.
5 Gt. So. Tolgar, £24. able offer refused. 5 East Caradon, £254.
20 Merilyn, 17s. 50 South Condurrow, 13s. 20 North Trekerby, £184.
5 North Frances, £144. 50 South Condurrow, 13s. 20 North Trekerby, £184.
May 17, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-
ings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS,
and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and pro-
gressive mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices
every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all
letters are to be addressed.

LONDON MINE AGENCY (ESTABLISHED 1845).
REMOVAL.—MR. PETT'S MINE AGENCY IS REMOVED
to 62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, where information may be had upon all
mines, British or foreign.
Office of reference to mines. Reports furnished from competent and confidential agents.
Loans upon shares, and stocks purchased or sold on the usual commission.
NOTE.—A few gentlemen may now join in the purchase of a mine, with great chances
of a successful return for small outlay.
Mr. PETT calls attention to the SILVER BANK MINES, as a valuable property, and will
furnish particulars on application. These shares will soon be at a high premium upon
the merits of the mines, tested by sales of ore.
62, Moorgate-street, London, February, 1861.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVI-
DEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.
Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 6s. per copy.
Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and
Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are
freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock com-
panies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved
Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, IS NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. N. P. BURGH, ENGINEER, 235, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,
LONDON, S., having had considerable experience in marines, mining, and general
engineering, is PREPARED TO SUPPLY PARTIES REQUIRING DRAWINGS,
ESTIMATES, &c., WITH ACCURACY, at the shortest notice. Being a practical
engineer, Mr. BURGH can with confidence UNDERTAKE TO INSPECT AND VALUE
ENGINES and MACHINERY, with care and truth.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND
AUCTIONER, 2, CROWN COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
The following shares have been placed in the hands of Mr. THOMAS FOR SALE; and
such stock not having a daily market quotation, Mr. THOMAS would be glad to treat with
anyone wishing to purchase any part thereof:—25 Silver Valley, 2 St. Aubyn and Grylls,
50 Wheal Rose, 11 West Alfred Consols, 180 North Downs and Wheal Rose, 4 Trebar-
vah, 10 East Margaret, 12 East Trefusis, 1 Deep Level (Lead, Halkin), 5 Wh. Trefusis.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, TRANSACTS BUSINESS
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, either for cash or account.
East Wheal Grenville has been the pivot on which speculation has turned for the
last week or two, and Mr. PIKE would warn his friends to exercise the greatest caution
in dealing with the shares. Intrinsic worth in mining matters very seldom serves as a
basis of value when applied to sudden advances in the market value of progressive mines,
and the demand for East Grenville is, in the opinion of the advertiser, no exception to
this very general rule. In this case the East Grenville agents differ in their estimation
of the value of the lode from almost every independent agent who has been instructed
to inspect the mine. Our agent, totally unconnected with the mine, speaks of the lode
"as worth but little," another as "very hard and poor," another "as not worth more
than 25 per fm.," and another speaks of the general appearance of the mine as "not
quite so well as for some time past," and yet the shares have been dealt in at 72s. 6d.,
the last eight days at as high as 80s., and are even now commanding 44s. Such prices
as these cannot be justified by any evidence which the writer has been able to collect,
and the fact itself may be accounted for in some measure by the reported improvement
coming upon a market suffering from business depression. The near proximity of the
mine to its neighbour, South Frances, may also have had something to do with it. In any
case, however, it is well that the public should be in possession of all the circumstances
of the case, in order that they may avoid a very probable loss by investing in shares the
market price of which does not bear some distinct relation to the value of discovered
ore, and expectations rationally founded thereon.—May 17, 1861.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND
SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WANTED:—5 Caradon Consols, £3; 50 Dale, 14s. 6d.; 10 Crelor, 10s.; 20 Kelly
Bray, £1.—FOR SALE: 2 East Trekerby; 100 South Wheal Margaret; 25 Wheal
Moyle, £3; 30 Hiden, 5s.
Parties wishing to dispose of shares can have them inserted free of cost, unless a sale
is effected.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE AND THOMAS PRICE
UNDERTAKE ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, AND MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s As-
say Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINE.—WANTED, TWO
HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the above mine, at 7s. 6d. per share.
—Apply by letter, to "X. Z." 15, Wilderness-row, Goswell-street, London, E.C.

AN EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY SETT, the refuse
of which as well as first-class for tiles and bricks, is OFFERED FOR SALE.—
For further information, address, "W. H." Ashburton Post-office, Devon.

FOR SALE, A FEW SHARES IN THREE of the most bona fide
MINES in CORNWALL. Early profits are certain. The mines are most respec-
tably held, and well worked, the owner of the shares being reluctantly obliged to
part with them.—For full particulars, apply to JAMES HOLLOW, Mining Offices, Lelant,
Hayle.—May 15, 1861.

ON SALE, IN NORTH WALES, A SLATE AND SLAB
QUARRY, partly opened.—For reports, &c., apply to "J. H." Post-office, Llan-
beris, North Wales.

ON SALE, TWO IMPORTANT PATENTS FOR PREVENTING
ACCIDENTS IN MINING OPERATIONS.—Apply to Messrs. HUGHES and
BLOODWORTH, Patent Agents, 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, the PATENT RIGHT of an INVENTION for a
NEW and ECONOMICAL BLASTING POWDER, possessing many advantages
too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.—Apply to HUGHES and Son, Patent
Agents, 123, Chancery-lane, London.

TO ZINC WORKERS, GALVANIZERS, &c.—WANTED, a
REGULAR SUPPLY OF ZINC ASHES, SKIMMINGS, &c., for which the
highest prices will be given.—Apply by letter to "Z." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-
street, London, E.C.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENT,
for a STEAM COAL COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES. Must be capable,
energetic, and of steady habits. It is desirable that he should have a practical acquain-
tance with the Long Wall System. The immediate surface operations of the pits and of
the machinery would also be part of his responsibility, including the dispatch of coal for
shipment and by railway. Accurate underground surveying is essential.—Full infor-
mation of previous situations, present age, salary expected, &c., to be addressed "T. J. M."
Post-office, Llanelli, South Wales.

WANTED, a SITUATION as VIEWER, by a young man who
has had considerable experience in the working and management of coal mines,
engineering, surveying, levelling, &c., in the county of Durham. Satisfactory refer-
ences can be given as to character and abilities.—Address, "Mining Engineer," Mining
Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL
MEETING of the adventurers in the above mine, held at the account-house
on the mine on Tuesday, 14th May, 1861,
BENJAMIN NORDEN, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting were read,
confirmed, and signed.

Capt. Floyd and his solicitor having been called upon by the Chairman to substantiate
the alleged claim to 200 free shares, but declined to give any information, or to produce
any document in support of such claim, the resolutions in the cost-book and a receipt in
discharge of all claims, signed by Capt. Floyd, having been produced and read, and the
secretary and Mr. Hanam having fully explained the circumstances attending the forma-
tion of the company, &c.,

It was resolved:—
That the advertisement issued by Capt. Floyd be malicious and unfounded.
That this meeting be to accord its approval of the conduct of the committee, and to
thank them for their candid explanation.

That the accounts and report now produced and read be allowed and adopted.

That a petition be forthwith filed in the Vice-Warden's Court against all shareholders
in arrears of call.

That in consequence of the relinquishment by Mr. Bennett of 1675 shares, thereby
reducing the number of shares from 6000 to 4325, a special general meeting of the share-
holders be held at the office of the secretary, 27, Austinfriars, London, on Monday, the
27th inst., at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety
of again increasing the number of shares to 6000, and, if approved, to carry such object
into effect; and also for the purpose of making such call as may be deemed necessary.

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman. EDWD. KING, Secretary.

WHEAL TREVELYAN, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.—
I, CAPT. PETER FLOYD (the sole original licensee of this mine), DESIRE
TO STATE, for the information of all concerned, that to PREJUDICE (if possible) MY
CLAIM IN EQUITY against the company, and to MISLEAD the body of SHARE-
HOLDERS, a MEETING was yesterday HELD on the mine, and a GOT-UP RESO-
LUTION PASSED, IMPUDENTLY DESCRIBING MY ADVERTISEMENT (which
asserted my right to certain 21 free shares) as "MALICIOUS and UNFOUNDED."
The result of my intended Chancery proceedings against the company will show
whether Mr. R. C. Hanam or myself is in the right on this point.

Pending litigation, shareholders are referred to the Mining Journal of Saturday next,
the 18th inst., and to my solicitor, Mr. J. BERRY, 37, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
May 15, 1861. PETER FLOYD, Goldsmith, near Marazion.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE" and of STEEL IRON TYRE
BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also
of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOFS

Original Correspondence.

THE CHEMISTRY OF STEEL, AND MR. ROBERT MUSHET'S CHEMISTRY.

SIR,—The nitrogen theory of steel has, as was to be expected, led Mr. Robert Mushet to favour the public with one of his characteristic lucubrations. Mr. Mushet, on this occasion, brings out with more than usual force his own special and peculiar points. Under the title of "Practice and Theory of Steel Manufacture," Mr. Mushet pronounces against the nitrogen theory and all its practical deductions. He declares the original author of it, and his French confirmators and commentators, all to be quacks, the demonstrative experiments relating to it to be "puerile absurdities," and the whole thing, in short, to be "humbug." It will at least be an amusing, perchance an instructive, exercise briefly to examine in what way Mr. Mushet appears to have arrived at this important conclusion. One of the special idiosyncracies of Mr. Robert Mushet is a perpetual itching of the fingers for scribbling. It was once asked if he manufactured his own paper for his interminable communications to certain journals. Mr. Mushet's scribbling has a special and invariable character of its own. It gives one the idea that the writer is quite satisfied that all he says will be deemed excessively witty, incontrovertibly logical, and of immense importance to the world. The covert or direct personalities he indulges in are in perfect keeping with the inimitable taste of his illustrations. It is the great writer (he seems to imply), Mr. Robert Mushet, who pronounces, and he is to be believed! A Coleford edit—Let all obey. These amusing elements of Mr. Mushet's written lucubrations are, however, conjoined with others of rather a graver import. It is his propensity, in all matters relating to iron and steel, to ignore the value of everything that has not sprung from himself or, his cuckoo note, "my late father." Another is to make statements—bare unsupported assertions—and to draw illogical conclusions from them, with so superabundant an air of self-confidence as, at first sight, to convince one that he himself implicitly believes in them, and expects everyone else to do the same. The manner of the thing is so jaunty and glib that one is carried away for the time by its mere momentum. Another peculiarity is always to have his mind's eye (and with his pen ever pointed thitherward) on some grand forthcoming project of his own, or on some one or other bantling of his numerous and rickety family of patents, for which he is clearing the way by annihilation of everyone and everything else around him. Mr. Robert Mushet has an invention in the field, and all else is bosh; and whomsoever else chances, at the same time, also to have an invention in the field, Mr. Robert Mushet gives notice to that he is prepared to smother such invention with letters, or to bespatter it with epithets *ad libitum* and *ad nauseam*.

Still there is something energetic and amusing, and even hearty, in all this. Only, when the reader of Mr. Mushet's scribbles stumbles on some unusually savage epithets or expletives, as "quackery," "humbug," &c., levelled, for example, against some new chemical doctrine about steel, which doctrine, unfortunately, has not had its origin with "my late father," or with Mr. Robert himself, then a suspicion arises that this same Mr. Robert Mushet may, after all, be a little too fast. A conjecture also springs up that did Mr. Mushet, perchance, express himself a little more candidly he would be found saying, "In everything relating to iron and steel there has, by inheritance and prescriptive right, fallen on me my father's mantle, and I am henceforth and for ever the sole and true British oracle therein!"

This nitrogen doctrine about steel seems to be peculiarly distasteful to the Coleford oracle, whose last response (and a very angry one it is) is on this topic. It seems to goad him, as a red flag does a savage bull, into an actual passion. Under the irritation he appears totally to lose his presence of mind and his intellectual balance. Now, no man flies into an involuntary rage with that for which he entertains a sincere contempt. Did Mr. Mushet actually believe this new theory to be what he calls it—a piece of "humbug"—he would simply leave it to its own inevitable fate, and go on with his own; but an *ad interim* suspicion is aroused that the theory lies somewhat or somehow in Mr. Mushet's way. Is this "nine day's wonder," as he calls it, diverting attention too much from some one or other of the oracle's own wonders? Does it cross some theory or practice of his own? Or is it simply that he finds himself hemmed in with an intangible—to him an invisible, but impenetrable barrier—with that something called a philosophical principle—a natural law, that, if true (and these recent French confirmations make it look very like truth), neither he himself, nor "my late father," ever did or could escape from the action of?

That Mr. Mushet has in hand some new grand project of his own his last letter plainly heralds; and the manner thereof affords a curious illustration of more than one of the idiosyncracies. He tells us that "the true theory of steel has been before the eyes of the world for a century or more;" then, denouncing this nitrogen theory, and, by implication, all new theories, as "puerile absurdities," serving only "to interest those men of science who still believe that there is some mystery to be solved in the art and practice of steel making," he goes on, and (within a few lines of this) actually discovers that there is a mystery to be solved, and gives the important intimation that by some "simple deductions" Mr. Mushet himself has solved it. There is, he proceeds, a "sweeping revolution about to take place in the manufacture of steel, and we shall by-and-by hear no more of the nitrogen theory (we shall, of course, have one of Mr. Mushet's instead), which will be extinguished in the new practice (Mr. Mushet's, of course), which is more tangible and convincing than mere theory can possibly be." Now, the plain English of all this is that Mr. Mushet has got a new practice and a new theory of his own, and all else is "humbug." The object of his letter is to announce this, and to abuse all beyond himself at the same time. But what an impotent handling of such a question! What a jumble of slipshod statements and of feeble reasoning for a self-announced oracle to commit itself to!

But the most curious points yet remain: Mr. Mushet sounds right loudly that old brazen trumpet the illiterate and the scientifically incompetent are always so delighted to listen to. He is a practical man—no theorist. All theory is "quackery" and "humbug." So also says the blustering skipper of some North of England collier when, anathematising astronomy, the nautical almanack, the philosophy of mechanics, and magnetism, he commits all these to a certain place, and sticking to his compass-box, his rudder, and his tiller, he declares himself a practical man, and all science to be of a certain quality of "humbug." This is a type of the philosophical school Mr. Robert Mushet belongs to. Mr. Mushet does not seem to be at all aware of the inseparability of the connection between theory and practice; that at the root of the consideration of all right practice there must lie a theory of action; that it is out of theorising and practising there emerges finally the true law of action by which to indicate and regulate all right practice. He is certainly not overstocked with clear notions on the philosophy of induction.

Mr. Mushet is extremely wrath with one "Chemicus Edinensis" for having imputed to him the use of cyanogen in his steel-making; and here is seen another curious instance of Mr. Mushet's intellectual obliquity whenever he touches his antipathy—this nitrogen theory. Mr. Mushet so refers to the Greek derivation of cyanogen, as to make one think this little bit of baby-scholarcraft to be his own. Why, he takes it from the chemical books, which all give it as the origin of the word cyanogen. Cyanogen gets its name because of its property of giving blue compounds—the varieties of Prussian blues—that is, it is a blue-producing compound. Now, when Mr. Mushet makes steel, and get out of his operation a blue slag, and then calls his steel "cyanogen steel," he is following a rather Hibernian kind of an analogy. Had he called his steel "blue slag-producing steel"—in either Greek or English—he would have hit the mark. But, with a strange twist in his logic that runs throughout the whole of this short letter of his, he even here misses the right mark. But pray why, with his intense contempt for nitrogen and cyanogen in steel-making, did Mr. Mushet take this *ad captandum* title at all for his product? He adopted it shortly after the first promulgation of the nitrogen theory, and of the practical deductions therefrom, that the cyanogen compounds were the fittest forms of application—Is his present contorted explanation of this somewhat curious coincidence a mere afterthought?

Among a preponderance of bare unsupported assertions, Mr. Mushet ventures to adduce three tangible things in refutation of this nitrogen theory—1. An experiment of his father's.—2. The operation of fusing steel to make it into cast-steel.—3. The Bessemer process of aeration. These he gives by way of disproving that nitrogen can have anything to do with steel making, or with the after composition of steel. Now, it so happens that his father's experiment is, as far as can be seen by the son's imperfect statement of it, an actual confirmation of the potency of the co-operation of nitrogen. But in relation to even a part of his own father's work, Mr. Mushet cannot help falling into an egregious chemical blunder. Who but himself ever thought or said that ammonia existed in steel? Mr. Mushet

would be more wisely employed in making himself master of his subject than in perpetuating puerile jokes about "gold and ammonia in steel." He mistakes a product for an *educt*. It is nitrogen *plus* carbon, and not ammonia, which is nitrogen *plus* hydrogen, that exists in the steel. The ammonia is produced only in expelling the nitrogen. But Mr. Mushet cannot see the distinction.

His long and needless cast-steel illustration happens to have no connection whatever with the real point at issue. The steel, in this case, has been already produced—the iron has taken up its requisite carbon and nitrogen, and the resulting steel is then placed in the melting-pots simply to give it the homogeneous quality of cast-steel. The pots are kept closed, not to exclude nitrogen, but oxygen, and to obviate the tendency of the latter to decompose—i. e., denitrogenise and decarbonise the molten steel. Equally does he, in his third case in refutation—that of the Bessemer operation—make a bungle of his case, for want of a clear chemical comprehension of the points involved. When Mr. Bessemer blows atmospheric air into molten iron, to expel the carbon, the 4-5ths volume of nitrogen present cannot combine either with the iron or with any carbon present, because the accompanying 1-5th of oxygen destroys all such combinations. It is for this reason, therefore, that the Bessemer operation, in its simple and original form, does not produce steel proper; other conditions requiring to be superadded or to be appended to the simple aeration before there can be accomplished the real steelifying of the iron. The fact that the aeration of molten iron does not produce steel is no proof whatever that nitrogen is not essential to steel. The writer will venture to predict, when the processes now actually used by Mr. Bessemer to produce real steel become known, that these, too (as every other process does, and has always done), will give the fullest confirmations of the truth of the nitrogen theory. It is further predicted that, whatever may be the character or medium of Mr. Mushet's forthcoming "sweeping revolutions," not one particle of real steel will Mr. Mushet produce without the co-operation of nitrogen. He may as well attempt to fly from Coleford to Taranaki, as to evade the operation of this inevitable law. He must produce the "triple alloy of iron carbon, and nitrogen"—as the author of the law (Mr. Binks) defines steel to be—or he will utterly fail in his attempt.

Amidst the mass of contradictions, of misconceptions of chemical actions, of misapplied chemical terms (confounding elementary matters with compound ones, nitrogena with ammonia, and both with cyanogen, &c.), that he has managed to crowd into a single letter, all betraying an utter deficiency in exact chemical knowledge, Mr. Mushet crowns the whole by insinuating that M. Frey, one of the most expert of the French chemists, had mistaken carburetted hydrogen for ammonia! Mr. Mushet likens this well-known and accomplished Frenchman to an ass, that in his course of experimenting "treads upon hot cinders and burns his hoofs." Next, he declares M. Frey's experiments and results to be all "humbug," and that he had mistaken the effluvia from his own "burning toe-nails" for ammonia! Has Mr. Mushet the audacity, or the vanity, to suppose that by such flippancy or rabidness he can check researches whose results had the deepest interest for even such an assemblage as that of the French Academy of Sciences? Or, that he is exalting the character of English scientific journalism by such folly, presumption, and vulgarity as this? One can imagine M. Frey, on hearing of such an attack (should such a fact ever reach him), staying for a moment his experiments to cast a thought on his assailant, and then again resuming his work, exclaiming in a tone of ineffable contempt—"Quell misérable! heureusement que la science Anglaise l'ignore! Nè dans l'obscurité de l'ignorance et de la présumption, c'est un représentant fidèle de la bête brute Anglaise!"

May 15.

CHYMICUS REG. COLL. LOND.

THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE IRON TRADES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—It is now upon record that the Welsh and Monmouthshire ironmasters have put their workmen under notice for a considerable drop of wages, by which screwing process, perhaps, they may get their iron results at 5s. or 6s. per ton cheaper than present cost, putting the sufferings of their workmen, as well as their own losses and crosses, arising from the impossibility of reducing the amount of their several rates, rents, taxes, and other fixed charges and salaries, entirely out of the question; and this compulsory "drop" or depreciation of the labour of thousands of people is considered essential to rescue the great and powerful ironmasters of the district of country above referred to from ruin. Truly this is a melancholy state of things, and greatly to be deplored. But it has not come upon these ironmasters like a "thief in the night," or a sudden "flash of lightning," for they have been repeatedly warned of the inevitable consequence of persisting to work against an antagonistic principle; but great men are, in general, exceedingly slow in taking advice from insignificant ones—that is, their poorer fellow-mortals—forgetting the old and instructive fable, by which a lion was said to be once greatly indebted to a mouse for his liberty, and probably his life.

Now, were these ironmasters to introduce scientific and real improvements (not fanciful or insignificant modifications of machinery or processes) into their manufactories, they would be gainers, at the existing current price of iron, to the extent of 15s. or 16s. per ton, and this without depreciating the wages of labour a single farthing. At this point the question will naturally arise, Why are these important improvements not carried into effect? But there is no valid reason or answer given to the enquiry from any quarter whatever, except, perhaps, in feeble whispers, the very foolish and flippant one of "because it cannot be done." This is, truly, a very humble conclusion for rational men (be they Doctors Black, Brown, or Yellow) to come to in the face of the promulgated knowledge of the present day, and a lamentable proof that we have far more professors than performers in the iron manufactories of Monmouthshire and South Wales, for the real reason why the "improvements" above alluded to are not carried out is that the chemical and scientific talent employed in the trade is incompetent to the task here referred to, for the points in question are very far from an impossibility, indeed, quite the reverse, for the "improvements" alluded to are not only indisputably practicable, but really easily to be accomplished, as I have outlined in my "Iron Metallurgy," and am prepared to demonstrate before any committee of rational men, who may not be too prone to rush to hasty or ridiculous conclusions on the affair, and say one thing to-day but do another to-morrow, void of all reasoning; men who will not suffer themselves to be led by the nose, as it were, by pompous and delusive words and statements, dressed up in scientific and flattering terms, often in direct opposition to well-known principles, and frequently to experience and common sense. I beg it may be clearly understood that in these somewhat caustic remarks I would by no means imply that the agents at the iron-works in question are incompetent to the performance of the present duties of their several departments, for experience convinces me to the contrary; but the "improvements" here referred to can only be effectually realised by the adoption of new principles and new modes of action, which are at present unknown to both the ironmasters and their agents, and, consequently, there can no blame attach to either of those parties, for, as I have before repeatedly said on this subject, it is a misfortune, and not a fault or disgrace, that agents or ironmasters may be incompetent to successfully carry out certain new scientific inventions and improvements in the trade, even with all their immense force and appliances.

That many ironmasters are anxious to realise the advantages of modern discoveries in metallurgy and chemistry, we have ample proof in this district of country, from the many thousands of pounds that have been spent for that purpose; and if such expenditure has not been a total loss, it has been of exceedingly small avail; and this has arisen from listening to the glowing *ex parte* statements of persons whose sole object has been to obtain a large reward for a very insignificant invention or modification of a well-known process or machine. From this exceedingly loose method of introducing, or attempting to introduce, improvements in the iron trade scarcely anything but disappointment could be reasonably expected; but were it possible for the ironmasters here more particularly referred to be persuaded to act in union, when important inventions or improvements in the trade were offered to them, so as to put such improvements to the test at some particular work or central spot, at a general expense, and for the general benefit of the united masters, very great improvements (if the proposed invention or improvements are real, and not fictitious or fanciful ones), may be realised at a comparatively insignificant expense; the agents at the respective iron-works may then also be fully instructed in both the science and practice of the several improvements or inventions.

It is certainly to be greatly lamented that the state of the iron trade in this district of country almost compels the masters to resort to the above-mentioned barbarous and despot mode of squeezing a comparatively small sum out of the life-and of their workmen, whose labour "is their life," and by which alone they can honestly exist, and effectually work for their

employers, instead of appealing to the powers of science, which would be omnipotent in the case, far greater relief would then be realised to masters than from "drops" to any extent; and at the same time thousands of tons of valuable material may be economised, which is now, in a manner, "wantonly wasted;" and the stunted means of retaining the working population of the iron districts here referred to in a proper state of health and vigour need not be disturbed or depreciated.

Newport, Mon., May 15.

S. B. ROGERS.

THE IRON MINES AND PIG-IRON OF WILTSHIRE.

SIR,—In last Saturday's Journal, Mr. Edwin Sparrow, of Birmingham, gave vent to a series of spleenetic observations with respect to Mr. S. Griffiths' report of the "Iron Mines of Wiltshire," in the Journal of April 27; and, indeed, proceeding so far as to accuse Mr. Griffiths of stating falsehoods in his report; and you also, Mr. Editor (although a perfectly disinterested person in the case, and one generally admitted to hold an even balance on all disputed points), of countenancing and complimenting the author of them. Mr. Griffiths may, perhaps, not be quite correct in stating the make of pig-iron in 1860 in the United Kingdom at 6,000,000 tons; it is, however, a mistake, having no relation whatever to the "Wiltshire iron mines," and of very little consequence to any party, except it be for the convenience of hanging a quibble upon. Neither is it anything extraordinary that Mr. Griffiths (or any other public writer) should give a one-eyed report (Sept. 1, 1860) of the "new works" about to be erected in Wiltshire (at Seend, of course, is meant) for the production of pig-iron, at a time he was completely ignorant of the great local advantages of the situation referred to; but when Mr. Griffiths opened both his eyes in the East, he found he had been deceived as to the cost at what pig-iron may be made at Seend, and then, like an honest man, candidly stated his convictions that Wiltshire iron could be made, not only of good quality, but in large quantities, at an exceedingly low cost; and to enable the public to get at the truth of the matter, Mr. Griffiths gives the actual cost of the iron ore, the limestone, and the fuel at Seend, and that in as straightforward a manner as possible, and yet he is accused of not confining himself to truth. Now, with the Seend materials, and coke at 14s. per ton, the smelting prospects at those works are such as cannot be equalled in any other part of the United Kingdom. In Mr. Sparrow's own "Iron Circular," of April 13, he gives the price of Wiltshire (Seend) foundry pigs at 65s. per ton, delivered at Wolverhampton. Such being the case, the best mine pigs at that works may (even by putting the cost of the ore at double Mr. Griffiths's estimates) be delivered in Staffordshire with a nett profit of 20s. per ton in the present depressed state of the trade, to say nothing of a probable advance in the price of such pigs to 4l. per ton, if not more, for they will be found of a quality equal to the best make of the kingdom, whether in Wales, Lancashire, Shropshire, Yorkshire, or elsewhere.—Newport, Monmouthshire, May 13.

S. B. ROGERS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON—TOOTH'S PATENT.

SIR,—When I penned my last I was not aware that the case of Oxley's Patent, tried before Mr. Justice Byle's, went so far in Mr. Tooth's favour as I find it does, for it appears that in that case a patent taken out upon a second application, after the abandonment of the first application, and provisional protection thereon, the inventor not having himself used or published the invention under the first provisional, and the Patent Office having, as usual, kept the prior specification secret, was held to be legal and good, it being held that there had been no prior actual public use or publication. I cannot say that I consider that one trial in the ordinary way, without argument in Banco (i. e., before the Bench of Judges) disposes of a doubtful case; but, certainly, Mr. Tooth can say that not only has he much to say in his favour on the abstract question, but also on legal discussion. Patent Office, Strand, May 16.

F. W. CAMPIN.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL—PUDDLING WITH WOOD.

SIR,—I find by last week's Journal that M. Perinel, of Fourvoir, France, has a patent for the manufacture of steel by puddling with wood instead of charcoal, whereby he says he can effect a saving of 60 per cent. Although the said invention may be new in this country, or to M. Perinel in France, yet it is by no means so in South America. I have manufactured puddle-steel from pig-iron and wood (white pine) for the last three years in a single puddling-furnace; the operation did not prove good from a double one. The average produce of one single furnace in 10 hours was 25 cwts.; the steel was produced at an advance of 23 per cent. on the price of wrought-iron. The waste never exceeded 3½ per cent., and often less, although the greater part of it was reduced to ½ and ¼ inch squares.

The steel was used for all kinds of mechanical purposes, such as taps, dies, chisels, hammers, cutters, knives, &c.—in fact, answered all purposes required, and in many instances answered better than, and was preferred to Sheffield cast-steel. Cutters have been made from the slag end of a 1½ in. billet rolled direct from the puddle bloom at the same heat, which have stood, working regularly for 24 hours, planing a rough casting without requiring to be sharpened. For all mining purposes nothing could supersede it; hammers, boring-bars, picks, sledges, &c., were made entirely of it. I found it cheaper than welding the iron and steel together for such purposes; I never found it fail to weld with the greatest ease. In appearance before tempering it shows a very fine silky fibre, is of great strength and elasticity, when tempered assumes the compactness, fineness, and colour of cast-steel, and requires a practical eye to detect it from the latter. The wear of the furnaces employed for its manufacture cost three-fourths less than those for puddling iron. Specimens I have by me.

Barrow, May 16.

E. B. MUNRO.

MINERAL SURVEYS—THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

SIR,—The accurate working and reading of the magnetic needle in conducting mineral surveys is of such importance to the majority of the readers of your valuable Journal that any communication on this subject must be to them of special interest and value. I have long advocated the use of the double-plated instrument with vernier for measuring angles, made by the respective lines of a survey, in preference to taking bearings with the magnetic meridian, and on Friday last, whilst surveying underground in a coal mine at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, I had an opportunity of observing a very remarkable variation of the magnetic needle. My attention had been called to this singular phenomenon some time previously by the intelligent manager of the colliery, and I could not help feeling incredulous until I had myself seen it. The surveying instrument was placed at a distance of about 20 feet from the shaft, and was separated therefrom by a trap-door, when we observed a difference of at least 2° between the readings of the magnetic needle, made when the iron cage was at the top of the pit and when it was at the bottom. It would be interesting and instructive to the mining community and others, if mineral surveyors would kindly furnish your readers with any similar observations, and the particulars under which they were made.—Andersonian University, Glasgow, May 13.

MARK FRITH.

NORTH WALES SLATE QUARRIES—No. I.

SIR,—In these days the public press is teeming with communications relative to slate veins and quarries. Having been connected largely with quarries for years, both as inspector and manager, with your permission, I shall be glad to furnish the readers of your Journal with a few facts respecting them. For two reasons, I beg to do so under a fictitious name:—1. I do not want to advertise myself, nor expect any advantage or pecuniary gain whatever from these papers.—2. Because having inspected so many, and for over condemned a great number, I am quite satisfied with the host of enemies I have acquired, without adding to their number. It is a well-known fact to those, like myself, who have openly and candidly stated their opinions about adventures in slate, if thereby anything should be said or done to discourage the capitalist, that a number of dissatisfied backbiters will at once be at one's heels, scandalising with all opprobrious epithets that hatred and malice could suggest.

In the two adjoining counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon are the principal slate quarries in North Wales; and in my remarks upon them, shall take the starting point at Conway, north-east of the county of Carnarvon. Carnedd Llwyelyn, the next in height to Snowdon, is about eight miles, as the crow flies, from Conway. Many of the trap rocks and the basalt found here can be traced up to the hills (though in some places much contorted), so as to satisfy the most curious that they are the same as those lying on the bold and majestic Carnedd. The sets or quarries so extensively worked at Penmaen Mawr and Graig Lwyd are also a branch of the great basalt, so fearfully overhanging the Cowlyd and Daulyn Lakes, but nevertheless originating from the Carnedd. These rocks, or rather, in plain language, branches of these rocks, in nine out of ten cases form a side to the slate veins found in this part, and in most cases run parallel with them. Great contortions sometimes occur in the slate, and when that takes place the same deviation is observable in the hard rock.

There are two slate veins known to me in the neighbourhood of Conway. One was opened many years ago, called Llechan. The quality of this is soft, with good colour and cleavage, nevertheless it could not be worked to profit, owing to the smallness of

There are many slate veins of great dimensions in this county which are much deteriorated by this. This is attributed mostly to the want of posts, or bars, running at right angles to the line of cleavage. Any one who has seen Col. Pennant's quarry can at once remember the great post left standing there, which is of the nature requisite in a good slate quarry. These posts, or bars, are all waste, and undoubtedly are of the same origin as the large rocks forming sides to the slate; but so much metamorphosed are they by the great body of slate surrounding as to show frequently as perfect lines of bedding and cleavage as the slate itself. But a piece cut off will at once convince the observer that the component particles are larger than those of slate; and the lines of least resistance, though apparently the same as the slate, deviates greatly from that of the cleavage run; and, strange to say, the influence on the line of bearing of these posts sometimes run many feet to the body of slate. These posts do not run regularly of the same thickness through a bed of slate, but vary from a few feet to many yards, and evidently indicating a great lateral pressure; and in some instances the slate has been greatly contorted and cut off entirely, but these are only known in localities that have been much disturbed by the abrupt rising of surrounding rocks, and where the slate veins are very narrow. But seldom or ever is the vein so thrown out, but will be seen at a distance cropping out, covered by some bold igneous rock, or exposed clearly to view. Now, after the few remarks about the posts, I shall rejoin my subject. It was the want of these posts at Lichen Quarry that caused the slate to be so small in size, and the ultimate failure of the trial. At all times, in the absence of these, we have found accompanying the slate vein a rock of similar structure to slate in its bedding, backs, feet, and slanting fissures, things indispensable to a good slate quarry; but the assembling of these things in rocks of the kind is not a proof that they will work to slate, but may be taken as a variable rule of ill-success, unless accompanied by hard cross-beds, or having its sides formed by basaltic rocks, &c.

MINE ACCOUNTS—EAST WHEEL BASSET.

Sir,—Your able correspondent, "Mentor," in his communication of last week relative to "Account Keeping and Management in Mines," gives some good, sound, and practical advice on the duties of mine managers, and points out the arduous and responsible nature of the duties devolving on them. I quite agree with "Mentor" that mining accounts should be rendered more explicit and more easily understood; at present it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand the accounts of some mines, and to reconcile them with the periodical reports received from time to time.

One of the most interesting features in "Mentor's" letter is the table showing the produce of certain mines, as contrasted with the cost of such produce. Out of 18 mines enumerated only one-third are worked at a profit, while the remaining two-thirds are worked at a loss. The cost of raising 20s. worth of ore varies from 14s. 8d. to 2l. 9s. 1d. in the mines quoted; every 20s. worth of ore raised from the "Lion" Dolcoath costs 14s. 9d., while in some of the mines enumerated, every 20s. worth of ore costs more than 2l. My object in noticing this communication (which is well worthy of serious consideration), is to draw attention to the cost of East Wheel Basset, as contrasting most favourably with some of the best of the mines in the county of Cornwall. The average cost of the ore in this mine (which I venture to say is one of the best managed), is only from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. in 1l.; this, I think, is without a parallel, take the whole list of dividend mines from beginning to end. Such facts as these reflect great credit on the manager of East Wheel Basset, and must be likewise a source of considerable satisfaction to the shareholders.—*Newbury, May 15.*

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read:—

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders, at this the seventeenth annual meeting, the balance-sheets, made up to March 1. The uniformity adopted in rendering the statements of account affords but little opportunity for comment on the different items. There is, however, one which has not before occurred—awards for damage done to land by the mine. The directors thought it advisable to agree to submit the question of damages to arbitration in the usual way, and the result was the award of 575l. 18s. 4d. in favour of Lord Fortescue and Mr. Willford against the company. Tenants' damages have been charged in the current expenses of the mine. The reserve fund is now reinstated at the full original amount of 5000l. by the purchase of 2000l. Exchequer Bills. In last year's report the directors did not hold out any expectation of the possibility of reducing the cost of carrying out the extensive works of the company, but they are happy in being able to show, upon a closer examination of the accounts relatively with the cost of returning a ton of ore, that by the exercise of the strictest economy, compatible with efficiency, and by the adoption of every appliance for facilitating operations, a saving has been effected of about 6s. 6d. per ton of ore. The average produce of the ore sent to market is an improvement on that of last year, which is clearly shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the quantity of ore sold was less by upwards of 1000 tons, the quantity of fine copper in the ore was only 11 tons less. The price, however, obtained from the smelters in the amount of profit divisible amongst the shareholders. The surest evidences of the continued prosperity of this company are the obvious facts, of dividends paid, the cash balance in hand, and the amount of the reserves of ore remaining in the mines. The dividends paid to the shareholders are only 12 per share less than last year; the cash balance is a trifle in excess, and the reserves of ore have suffered a diminution of only 1600 tons; a state of things, which after seventeen years of success, the directors venture to assert is worthy of much congratulation. The total amount of assets over liabilities shows a diminution, which may be accounted for in the consumption of a portion of the large stock of timber on hand last year, and in the quantity of ore remaining at surface at the time the valuation was taken. The directors have much pleasure in referring to the detailed report on the mines by Capt. James Richards, who will attend this meeting to give any further explanations the shareholders may require. No other application for director having been made, the present directors beg to offer themselves for re-election, and the auditors have expressed their willingness to serve if chosen.

PART I.—Statement of Income and Expenditure from March 1, 1860, to March 1, 1861.

INCOME.	
Balance from last account.....	£ 17,139 2 11
Carriage of ore outstanding per last account, since received.....	95 2 2
Sales of copper ore sampled from Jan. to Dec., 1860, both months inclusive (21,837 5 c. 2 q.), realising.....	£107,416 8 0
Carriage of the same.....	1,039 3 10 = £108,455 11 10
Deduct carriage outstanding March 1, 1861.....	89 17 1 = 108,365 14 9
Mundic sold.....	1,749 15 5
Fees on transfers of shares.....	6 5 0
Interest on money lent.....	113 1 5
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	65 15 3
Landlord's property tax, deducted from dues on ores.....	346 3 10
Total.....	£127,881 0 9
EXPENDITURE.	
Mines' cost, from Feb. to Dec., 1860, both months inclusive.....	£ 39,698 5 0
Mines' cost for Jan., 1861.....	3,650 17 0
Timber imported.....	1,000 0 0
Iron purchased.....	1,020 10 0
Water rent—One year to Sept. 29, 1860.....	435 18 0
Tamar fishery—One year to Sept. 29, 1860.....	48 8 0
Awards for damage done to land by the well, &c.....	878 18 0
Rates and taxes at Tavistock.....	1,283 17 0
Income and property tax—Three quarters to Dec. 20, 1860.....	2,530 13 6
Dues on copper ores sold, from Jan. to Dec., 1860.....	9,117 4 5
Educational grant, voted May 9, 1860.....	100 0 0
Compensation to resident director, one year, to Dec. 31, 1860.....	600 0 0
Office expenses in London—salaries, rent of offices, stationery, postage, receipt stamps, printing, &c.....	£650 18 0
Voted to directors and auditors, May 9, 1860.....	442 0 0 = 1,122 18 5
Cost of 2000l. Exchequer Bills, purchased.....	2,030 15 0
Dividends paid, 46l. per share, on 1024 shares.....	47,104 0 0
Balance—Cash at the bankers.....	£1,400 2 1
Cash and stamps in the office.....	37 17 0
Cash at Tavistock.....	200 0 0
Money at interest on call.....	6,082 1 11
Bills receivable.....	9,538 6 2 = 17,258 7 9
Total.....	£127,881 0 9

PART II.—Balance-Sheet from March 1, 1860, to March 1, 1861.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	
Shareholders' capital, 1024 shares, at 1l. per share.....	£ 1,024 0 0
Mines' cost for Feb., 1861, including merchants' bills.....	3,422 0 2
Dues on copper.....	610 4 10
Raised in Dec., and sold Jan. 19, 1861.....	£741 17 5
Raised in Jan., and sold Feb. 21, 1861.....	629 18 10 = 1,999 9 9
Income tax, poor rate, and other taxes, one quarter, to March 20, 1861.....	239 16 8
Water rent, two quarters, to March 25, 1861.....	321 0 0
Salaries and rent of office.....	612 15 0
Acceptance for timber, due March 5, 1861.....	97,648 5 7
Total.....	£106,249 8 2
PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
Wheal Maria.....	£ 6,190 9 0 = £ 6,441 0 9
Wheal Fanny.....	1,211 10 0 = 1,339 9 6
Wheal Anna Maria.....	9,903 12 8 = 12,923 12 8
Wheal Josiah.....	14,974 18 0 = 2,951 5 0 = 17,926 3 0
Wheal Emma.....	3,015 16 2 = 1,924 5 0 = 4,940 1 2
Wheal Thomas.....	277 14 8 = 245 6 0 = 523 0 8
South Lode.....	817 5 0 = 155 10 0 = 973 1 0
Wheal Fremontor.....	4 0 0
On store at the mines—iron, steel, brass, coal, powder, rope, nails, copper, candles, oil, &c.....	8,067 0 0 = £ 8,337 8 9
Timber at Morwellham, 122 loads.....	4,429 12 1
Cop. ores raised in Jan., and sold Feb. 21, 1861.....	£1,557 16s. 2d. = 284 0 0
Mundic sold.....	260 8 3 = 242 11 0
Cop. ores raised in Feb., and sold Mar. 21, 1861.....	£1,529 13 2 = 8,768 3 8
Mundic sold.....	110 15 0 = 70 18 5
Ores and halvaus at surface, less dues.....	6,141 17 11
House at Abbotfield, near Tavistock.....	3,500 0 0
Office furniture in London.....	90 0 0
Carriage of ores outstanding March 1, 1861, per Part I.....	89 17 1
Exchequer Bills in hand, 5000l.—Market value March 1, 1861.....	5,091 12 6
Balance per Part I.....	17,258 7 9
Total.....	£106,249 8 2
Balance brought down.....	£97,648 5s. 7d.

CUDDRA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfrirs, on Tuesday.

Mr. LANKHEAR in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The balance-sheet from Jan. to April inclusive, from which the following is condensed, showed:—

Balance last audit.....	£249 18 7
Mine cost.....	1508 9 0
Merchants' bills.....	1014 17 1
Discount.....	63 17 6
Sundries.....	37 0 11 = £5124 8 1
Call.....	£2000 0 0
Ore sold and at surface (say).....	800 0 0 = 3500 0 0
Leaving debit balance.....	£1024 3 1

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

In reporting the progress of the works since the last meeting, your committee have to state that the mine has been cleared and drained from the 66 to the 90, which is the bottom of the old works. The lode in the lower levels was found precisely as described by those who knew the mine. The gossan held down from the surface to the 90; black oxide of copper was found intermixed with the gossan, and from the fine appearance of the lode, all practical men who have seen it are of opinion that from its composition, and from the fact that the gossan held down to such a depth that a deep and lasting deposit of copper will be found in the vicinity of the engine-shaft. The shaft has been sunk about 5 fms. in less than a month, and it is thought in about another month the 100 will be reached. The ground is very congenial for copper ore, and the shaft is being sunk at 8l. per fm. The lode at the shaft is 3½ ft. wide, and has a splendid appearance, being composed of very fine soft quartz, munda, and spots of copper ore, with a leader 1 ft. wide of rich grey and black copper ore. It is the opinion of the agents that a rich deposit of copper ore must be near the present bottom of the shaft. Your committee are glad to state that sales of copper ore have commenced, and will be continued monthly. The tin lode is being opened out in the various levels from the 10 to the 66; it is of an average width of 3½ ft. wide, and when properly put in order, can be wrought for the price of 2l. 10s. or 3l. per fm.; therefore, when the size and character of the lode are borne in mind, an immense quantity of tinstuff can be raised at an easy rate for the stamps. In the 46 the lode is more than 4 fms. wide, the whole of which the agent states will pay well. The stamping-engine will be completed this week; it is a splendid machine, and is capable of working 100 heads of heavy stamps; 30 heads are now attached, and others will be added with the progress of the works. The works have been carried out with great energy; within one year the pumping-engine, steam-whim, and the stamping-engines have been erected, the mine drained 90 fms., and the levels cleared to the ends. The tin lode has been cut out and put in order for stoping, and the apparatus has been prepared for dressing both tin and copper ores. The plant is of the most efficient and best kind, and is worth from 3000l. to 4000l. As the works are near completion the costs will decrease, and labour which was non-productive before, will now be productive. As the tin lode is of that large size, containing tin throughout, having also such powerful machinery for reducing the ore, with the most approved apparatus for dressing the ore for the market, taking into consideration also that this large lode has already produced in the immediate vicinity of this mine tin and copper ore of the value of near 2,000,000l. sterling, your committee are of opinion that, with such excellent prospects for both tin and copper ores, you cannot fail having one of the most lasting and remunerative mineral properties in the county of Cornwall.

The report of the agent was then read:—

May 8.—Since the last meeting we have cleared the engine-shaft from a little below the 60 to the 90, which we found to be the bottom. We have cleared out the 90 to the extent driven about 8 fathoms west and 20 fathoms east. We have also sunk the engine-shaft 5 fathoms below the 90, and are now sinking by nine men, at 8l. per fathom, the lode here being 3 feet wide, composed of soft white spar, munda, and black and grey copper ore; a very promising lode for making a great deposit of copper, the ground about it is soft, while, beneath the shaft, the munda is very hard, and the shaft is sunk to a 100 fathom level, and from the character and indications of this run of ore (having made gossan nearly to the present depth, with deposits of black ore), I am of opinion that the engine-shaft should be continued to deeper levels with all possible speed. We find the run of ore about 8 fathoms long in the 80, and 12 fathoms long in the 90, but the former workers took away the best of the ore ground in those levels; the pieces of lode left lying the last parcel of ore sold, nearly 45 tons, rather low-priced, being drained by the water being left in the mine so many years. We shall sample on Monday week from 20 to 30 tons of copper ore of better quality. The 60 fm. level we are putting back west towards Walker's shaft, by six men, at 3l. 5s. per fathom, through a large gossan lode, with deposits of copper, and are now bordering on the run of tin ground, which is confined to the western part of the mine. It is very important to communicate this level to Walker's shaft, which will enable us to lay open abundance of tin ground, and commence sinking that shaft to take the western run of tin worked to our boundary by the mine to the west of us; by getting down to this point we cannot fail making a good and lasting mine. In the 46 fm. level we found that the old workers paid little or no attention to the tin lode which we cut through opposite Walker's shaft, and found 4 fathoms wide, with tin scattered throughout, worth about 4l. 10s. per 100 sacks. Since cutting through the lode we have opened out 5 fathoms in the south kiltas; the lode being very wide and hard, we are obliged to cut out under it, then through it from wall, which is rather slow work, but afterwards it will come down very cheap and pay well. In the 30 fathom level we have been some months opening out east and west under the lode, and just immediately where we took it down it has been rather confused by a gossan, although east and west it is of better quality; we are driving this level west, by four men, at 3l. per fathom, also six men stoping the back, at 40s. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level we have cut out the kiltas for a great length, and just commenced to take down the lode, but I cannot report its quality yet; we have four men driving this level west in the kiltas, at 55s. per fathom. In the 10 fm. level we have taken down a large piece of lode, all stamping work; we have four men driving this level west in the kiltas, at 55s. per fathom, and are now bordering on the run of tin ground, which is confined to the western part of the mine. The run of tin ground which the ancients worked on at the surface is still to the west of our foremost ends; the tinstuff here is of low quality, being in and about the change from copper to tin, which is very natural to be the case. We have a splendid pumping-engine, calculated to put the mine to a great depth, and the engine-shaft is well furnished with pitwork; also a splendid winding-engine, and the stamping-engine, which will be ready to work in a few days. It is only a little over 12 months since we commenced operations, in which we have done a great deal of work (notwithstanding such unfavourable weather), having put up three powerful steam-engines, with all the appliances, drained a deep mine, including hundreds of fathoms shafts, winzes, and levels, besides laying open the lode, as noticed above. We have also laid out our tin dressing-floors. We have done an excellent piece of work in putting in a dam in the 40 to keep back the water in the long run of old south mines, otherwise it would be a great tax to our engine. The work has been done rapidly, consequently we have been spending a pretty deal of your money. We have now a calcining-house to put up, but it will be done on the best principle, and will soon save the difference of expense over the common furnaces. I am persuaded this is a great and valuable mine, by using prudence and perseverance to develop the objects.—J. WILKIN.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that since the last meeting the works had been continued with all possible energy, in order that the stamping machinery might be got into operation. Had the weather been more favourable this desirable object would have been attained some two months since, but that, he need not say, was beyond his power, and he had no possible control. He was glad to be able to inform the proprietors, however, that the powerful stamping machinery would now be set to work, and from the reports of the agent there could be no doubt as to the quantity of tinstuff. The lode was very large, and could be brought to surface at an easy rate, and there was no doubt, when the machinery was fully at work, that profitable results would follow. But, in addition to the tin, they had most excellent prospects for copper in and about the engine-shaft, and although the returns of tin might exceed those of copper, he believed that the latter would form no inconsiderable item in their returns—at any rate, their chances of securing profitable results were from that fact materially enhanced. He had visited several mines in the immediate locality of their property, where he had seen the lode in the east and tin in the west under very similar circumstances to those at the Cuddra Mines. It was true that to carry out the extensive works which had been prosecuted during the past twelve months the committee had been compelled to call upon the proprietors rather more freely than in the outset had been anticipated; but it was satisfactory to know that the calls had been exceedingly well responded to, and he trusted that before long, instead of calling upon proprietors, a handsome return would be made to them for the spirited manner in which they had come forward to develop their property.

The SECRETARY, in answer to questions, stated that the costs of erections would soon be materially reduced. The whole of their buildings had been erected in a most substantial manner, and of a first-class character. Their calcining-house, with machinery, would cost about 3000l., but the value of such apparatus to a set of mines like Cuddra was very great. In proof of which, he might instance the case of two mines which were traversed by the same lode. One of the mines, having the necessary apparatus, calcined all its ores, while the other used ordinary furnaces. The returns from the former mine, although from the same lode, realised in the market 3l. per ton more, but when the other mine calcined its ores, the returns from both realised the same amount. Their engine at Cuddra was capable of driving 100 heads of stamps, but they proposed commencing with 30 heads, which would be capable of returning 10 tons per month, when in full operation. When the whole of the works were completed they hoped to effect a reduction of something like 100l. per month.

Mr. COXHEAD enquired what had been calculated would be the average produce of the ore? The SECRETARY said they had taken samples from all the levels, each of which had been carefully assayed; and as far as could be judged from samples, each level contained tin in paying quantities. Of course, they could not tell the produce from samples taken from heaps with the same precision as they could by stamping. And while upon that subject, he might state that in the report which appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week a typographical error had crept in, it having been stated that they would sample on Monday next "200 tons" instead of 20 tons. By the accounts it would be seen that the present balance against the mine was about 9000l. less than at the last meeting, and the committee considered that a call of about 6s. per share would make a great difference in the financial position of the undertaking during the next three months than the 10s. call had made during the previous corresponding period. As the committee stated at the last meeting tin mining of the present day was totally different from what it was in former years. In days gone by they could only profitably work lodes containing a large percentage of ore, but at the present day, in consequence of the great improvements in the reducing machinery, they were enabled to work with a handsome profit much coarser stuff, and containing a much lower percentage of ore.

Mr. HARRISON enquired the amount of the arrears of call, and whether they could be reckoned in an available fund? The SECRETARY replied that the present arrears were under 4000l., which, considering the times passed through, and that there had been called up about 9000l., was, he considered, an admirable result.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the quantity of tin they would be able to return per month with 30 heads of stamps? The SECRETARY said that in a neighbouring mine, with the same number of stamps, they used to return about 18 tons of tin per month, but in Cuddra, the crystal of the tin being finer, the stuff must be stamped finer, but they would employ heavier heads.

Mr. HARRISON presumed that they could find profitable employment for 36 heads at the onset. The SECRETARY said, from the assays of samples made by the agents, their tinstuff would average from 1½ to 2 cwt. per 100 sacks. Capt. Pascoe had estimated that they would be able to return 10 tons of tin per month, when the works were in proper order, besides which he considered there were good chances for copper. He (the secretary) had not the slightest doubt that when the whole of the machinery was in active operation, the Cuddra Mines would prove to be a permanent and remunerative property.

The reports were then unanimously adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. The CHAIRMAN said, that as they had reason to hope the costs would be reduced, and that some amount would be returned by the committee, he considered that a call of 6s. per share would place the company in a good financial position. Mr. COXHEAD endorsed the opinion of the Chairman, that they had reason to hope that

a tolerable amount would be realised by the sale of ore during the current quarter, and that a call of 6s. per share would be sufficient to place the company in a good financial position.—A call of 6s. per share was then made, payable forthwith, with a discount of 2½ per cent. if paid in full before the 25th inst. The committee having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL GRENVILLE MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, George yard, Lombard-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. J. WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit.....	£ 137 1 3
Calls received.....	1577 10 10 = £2014 18 1
Mine cost, Jan.....	£ 370 18 2
Do, Feb.....	361 11 2
Do, March.....	355 1 11
Steam whim.....	350 0 0
Bills paid.....	84 19 9
April to May bills paid (part of).....	174 11 10
July to Sept. ditto.....	29 2 0
Oct. to Dec. ditto.....	139 15 1
Sundries.....	4 5 6 = 1870 3 5

Leaving credit balance.....£ 164 14 8
The balance of liabilities over assets was 1340l. 8s. 7d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 11.—We have nearly finished the skip-road, and we hope the whim will go to work by the latter end of next week. The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 100, the lode being 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prlan, and yielding a little ore. In the western end of the shaft there is in places a good branch of ore, the greatest part of which being tribute ground, and showing a kindly appearance—sinking by nine men, at 30l. per fm. The 100 is extended west of the shaft 23 fms. 4 ft. 11 in.; during the last 9 ft. driving the lode has split into three parts, the south one being 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, &c., with occasional stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water—driving by four men, at 4l. per fm. The 100 is extended west of the shaft 23 fms. 1 ft., the lode is in two parts, the south one is producing good stones of grey ore, and the north one is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz and ore, letting out water, and yielding 1 ton of ore to the fathom—a most promising end. This is about 4 fms. 5 ft. behind the run of ore ground we had in the 90; hence, from the features this level is presenting, we may reasonably expect a similar thing—driving by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. The 90 is extended east of the shaft 48 fms. 3 ft., the lode being nearly 18 in. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore to the fm.; this has continued nearly 2 fms., and the last 4 fms. has been tribute ground—driving by four men, at 6l. per fm. The 90 is extended west of the shaft 51 fms., the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of munda, quartz, and peach, with stones of ore, a kindly lode—driving by four men, at 6l. per fm. We have a stoping working in the back of the 90, by four men, at 3l. per fm., which we estimate to be worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. The 80 is extended east of the shaft 41 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode is split and disordered, it being within 6 fms. of the point where the lode began to improve at the 90. We are strongly of opinion that a favourable change will shortly take place, therefore we are pushing this on as vigorously as possible—driving by four men, at 7l. per fm. The 80 is extended west of the shaft 71 fms. 3 ft. 10 in., the lode being 14 in. wide, composed of quartz and peach, with munda, and sprigged with ore; this being entirely in virgin ground should be driven—driving by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm. Watson's Lode: The 66 is extended east of the cross-cut 23 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the lode being about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore—driving by two men, at 9l. 10s. per fm. At 110 fms. east of this place we have been costaining, and we are glad to say that we have sunk a trial pit upwards of 5 fms., in which we have laid open a lode 20 in. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, underlying at an angle of 18 in. to the fm.; this is immediately to the west of East Grenville boundary, and on the same lode; therefore, seeing the lode at the 25 west from East Grenville shaft, with the appearance of the lode in the above trial pit, which is equal in promise to the lodes seen in the back at the latter mine, we would suggest that a shaft should be commenced forthwith, with a view of proving it; and we see no reason why we should not be rewarded with success. We have three pitches working by eight men, at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. The number of hands employed are—underground, 60 men and 1 boy; at surface, 12 men, 2 boys, and 5 girls. We have sampled during the last quarter 68 tons of ore, and seeing that our mine is now fully equipped in machinery, we hope, if the ore ground should continue in the 90 and 100 fm. levels, that we shall be able to sample at least a similar pile; and, in conclusion, we beg to repeat our most favourable opinion, that if vigorously prosecuted, it will lead to good results.—G. R. ODGENS, W. BENNETTS.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. BENTINCK, M.P., suggested that the accounts should be sent to each shareholder some days prior to the general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said all the books containing every item of the accounts were at all times open to the investigation of shareholders, each of whom if he chose could become his own auditor. The accounts were, if possible, brought up to the day of meeting. Referring to the working cost, he said that the erection of the additional machinery and the placing of the mine in an effective state of working had, of course, increased the amount, but when the mine was brought into full working order the result of the improvements made would soon show itself in the returns which would be made.

The SECRETARY said that the erection of the engine-house had cost a much larger sum than had been anticipated, arising from the deep foundation which had to be made in consequence of the unsettled character of the ground. As regarded the cost of the whim-engine-house, a part of it was included in the statement just submitted, and which had been paid. The fact was the mine had been entirely renovated with new machinery.

Mr. BENTINCK, M.P., enquired what were the present prospects of the mine? The CHAIRMAN said it had been seen by the *Mining Journal* of last week that he had very recently visited the property, and, as an evidence of the opinion he formed from what he heard and saw when on the spot, he might mention that he lost no time in increasing his stake in the undertaking; in fact, he did not believe there was a better prospective property in the county of Cornwall. He might, perhaps, be also permitted to state that he was accompanied in his inspection of the property by the largest shareholder in East Cornwall, who, upon seeing the character of the stuff that was being brought from the mine, immediately telegraphed to London to purchase shares. As far as he (the Chairman) was concerned, he was perfectly satisfied that results would fully justify the whole of the expenses that had been incurred. Seeing that they were in Grenville operating upon the same lode, and equal in character to that in East Grenville, their prospects were in every respect equal to those which that property presented. It might, however, be satisfactory to the proprietors generally if, on the part of the committee, the mine were inspected by an independent practical authority, and the more especially as there were some important points close at hand; for instance, as the report stated they were, in the 100, within 2 fms. of the fine lode of ore they had gone through in the 90 west. As regarded the returns of the past three months amounting to 68 tons, it was to be remembered that that quantity had been returned in something like two months, as for about six weeks they were unable to continue operations in consequence of the alterations in the machinery. As to their future returns, the agent had assured him that they would be able to produce about 40 tons per month.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

A call of 6s. per share having been made, a special general meeting was convened for the 29th inst., for the purpose of forfeiting all shares in arrears of call.

Messrs. W. Bentinck, M.P., J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., and P. B. Wilson were appointed the committee of management.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general and general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfrirs, on Thursday. Mr. M. FOUND in the chair.

Mr. W. CHAR

opened on by level, 25 fms. west of cross-cut; for most of this drive the lode is small and irregular, but in the last 6 fms. the lode is very much improved by another part from the north, making the lode now from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, yielding some good tin-stuff—tributaries ground; 8 fms. below the end a tributary pitch is working by four men, at 12s. in 11. The 52 is 26 fms. east of cross-cut; the end is suspended, being near the eastern boundary; the lode that was of any value in the back of this level is taken away. The 40 fm. level is 35 fms. west of engine-shaft, on the engine lode, which is poor. At this point (35 fms.) the south lode is intersected, and the last 15 fms. is on that lode; the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and pitch, with occasional stones of copper and tin ore—a strong kindly lode; in the end it is divided into two parts by a horse of the country (clay-slate). About 4 fms. behind the end a rise is boled to the 30, in which the lode is large, and a little of each end may be taken away at high tribute. The engine lode is now several fathoms to the south of this end. A tributary pitch is working over this level, west of the cross-cut, by two men and two boys, at 12s. in 11, in which the lode is yielding pretty good tin work, and from present appearance likely to continue for some time. The 30 is 41 fms. west of the engine-shaft, on engine lode; the lode is small and unproductive. This level has also intersected the south lode, and which has been developed by level 20 fms. west of the intersection; the lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide—unproductive, and the end suspended. A pitch is working over this level, west of the cross-cut, at 12s. in 11, chiefly on copper ore; the lode is large, but coarse in quality. The mine is poor, but I would strongly advise you to drive two or more of the ends west, say the 30 and the 50. Should these ends prove productive you can take up the 40 from a rise in the ore ground when advisable. You have a long piece of untried ground before these ends, and judging from the locality, I think there is a very fair chance of opening up productive ground. I would also drive the south cross-cut at the 52 a few fathoms further, to prove if either of the branches in the 52 cross-cut is the new south lode; this is a very kindly lode near the surface, and whenever it is cut you ought to drive a level on it 40 fms., to give the lode a fair trial.—W. FASCOE.

Mr. J. HERRON, having understood there was an accumulation of tinstuff upon the mine, enquired what was the committee had determined with regard to its disposal? The SECRETARY replied that when they first began to have tinstuff it was sold to the bargain buyers, but subsequently it was thought better to hire some water-stamps in the neighbourhood at a rental of 300. per year, deeming it advisable to know the actual value and extent of the tinstuff before steps were taken to erect their own stamping machinery. As, however, there was now a large accumulation of tin ore upon the floors—something like 4 tons—they proposed again to sell the stuff to the bargain buyers, while the stamped stuff was being dressed up and sold. He estimated that the tinstuff would produce about 600. per month, and that 700. or 800. per month might be produced from the dressed tin and copper ore. Capt. PASCOE recommended the 30 and the 52 west to be driven, and to drive the cross-cut south, which he deemed. As to the shares in reserve, they were at present held as an asset, but their value would be materially enhanced if anything were touched in the south cross-cut.

Mr. HERRON thought they had most excellent chances of meeting with some satisfactory result going west, because in all the adjoining mines as the cross-course was approached immense profits were made; for instance, the same cross-course had, in Old Wheal Tolgus produced 300,000. profit.

The SECRETARY said it was a most significant feature that as they drove the cross-cut south the character of the ground had materially changed. They were now leaving the "blue ground," and getting into a stratum similar in character to the adjoining mines. Mr. HERRON thought their prospects were better now than for the last twelve months. The reports were then adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. A committee of management having been appointed, a call of 2s. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL MINING CO.

An annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austin-friars, on Thursday, Mr. PARKER in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£184 13 2
Mine cost	203 12 0
Merchants' bills	20 3 3
Surpluses	66 19 8 = £465 7 10
Call	320 0 0
Leaving debit balance	£145 7 10

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—
May 15.—We are still forcing on the north cross-cut with all speed, but the ground has made against us, being hard and spare for driving, and the distance from the shaft causing a little delay. We have passed through several small branches highly mineralised, showing that a lode is near the end, but in consequence of the ground being hard we have not been able to make that progress in driving we could wish, but upon being hard to cut something good. This set is important, and I think cannot fail to open out some good lodes, as seen at surface and in the adjoining mines; and from their several bearings these lodes must pass through our set. We purpose proving the lodes at surface, and hope shortly to give you a good account of the appearance of the lodes as we lay them open in the back, as well as in the cross-cut.—G. REYNOLDS.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the shareholders were aware, from the document just read, that at present they could not say anything about the lode, because it had not been cut, but in driving the cross-cut north to reach it some branches of ore had been passed. The locality being good, he hoped that when the lode was reached a few branches of ore would be exposed, which would be the case, a satisfactory result would be secured.

The SECRETARY stated that the costs were very easy, the operations having been confined to the driving of the cross-cut alluded to by the Chairman. In the course of the driving some two or three branches had been passed, which had given some fine stones of ore, and the character of the formation through which they were driving was very congenial for the production of copper, being composed of granite, and traversed by an elvan course, which was congenial for mineral. They had seen the lode at surface, and had sunk on its course; it was of a strong mastery appearance, and he trusted that when it was cut in the level it would be found to be productive, large deposits of mineral had been raised in the district, evidence of the depth of the South Buller and West Penstruthal adit level; and should the lode, which is certainly of promise, be cut rich, it would be necessary to sink a shaft from the surface to enable it to be developed. Until then the costs would remain unaltered—about 200. per month.

The report was then adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.
A call of 1s. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday.

Major-General PEMBERTON in the chair.
Mr. G. SEARBY having read the requisition convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN took exception to its legality, and upon the ground that the directors had convened a meeting of shareholders to be held on the 27th instant declared the present meeting illegal.

The meeting ruling that such was not the case, requested Major-General Pemberton to vacate the chair, whereupon Mr. L. S. MAGNUS was voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having expressed his opinion that the present meeting was perfectly legal, proceeded to inform the shareholders with the business for which they had assembled together, and called upon Mr. Searby to read the resolutions intended to be submitted, pursuant to the 45th clause of the Articles of Association.

Mr. JAMES then stated, at some length, the whole of the facts, and concluded by urging the necessity of putting an end to the existing state of doubt by removing the present directors.

A lengthy discussion ensued, when it was resolved that the present directors be removed from office, and that the meeting proceed to elect a new direction.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:—Mr. B. Baddy, Major-general Pemberton, Mr. C. Tanner, Mr. L. S. Magnus, Rev. G. Perry, and Mr. D. Scott. It was then agreed that the common seal and the papers be restored to their proper place of custody at the registered office of the company; and that Mr. Charles Grant, having acted as interim secretary, the meeting request that he should be removed from the office forthwith.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that it was not expedient there should be any Chancery or other legal proceedings with reference to the terms upon which the company acquired the property, and that the motion before the Court of Chancery to take the bill off the file be approved, and directed to be enforced.

Mr. SEARBY having, by resolution, been reinstated in his office as secretary, thanked the shareholders for the confidence they had placed in him, and respectfully tendered his resignation, as he declined to act until the matter at issue had been thoroughly investigated by the new directors.

Mr. Searby's resignation, for the reasons stated, having been accepted, a resolution was come to requesting the directors to forthwith take such measures as they may deem proper and necessary for the interests of the company, when the meeting was adjourned to the 27th, in order to receive a report from the new directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed, the meeting was adjourned.

PELYN WOOD MINE.—At the City Sheriff's Court, on Tuesday, an action (STEVENS v. JOHNSON) was brought to recover 50. odd, for work and labour done in the Pelyn Wood Mine. Mr. WHITEHURST (for the plaintiff) said he should call the pursuer, who would prove defendant to be a shareholder in the mine.—Mr. T. FULLER was called, and said he was the pursuer of Pelyn Wood Mine; he produced the register of shareholders.—Mr. TOMP (for the defendant): Is that the original, or a copy?—WITNESS: This is the original; and I have also the cost-book. His HONOUR: How do you show that the plaintiff was engaged to do the work?—WITNESS: I employed him. Mr. TOMP: How do you know that the work was done?—WITNESS: I have the account from the agent. His HONOUR: That will not do; is the plaintiff here?—Mr. WHITEHURST: No. His HONOUR: Then I am afraid you cannot go on. Mr. WHITEHURST: I must apply for an adjournment, upon paying costs. Mr. TOMP was about to make some remark; when Mr. WHITEHURST observed, it will be a question whether after all this course will not prove in the end a very expensive one for the defendant; the cost of bringing up the plaintiff from Cornwall will be very heavy, and eventually defendant will have to pay them. Mr. TOMP was determined to put the plaintiff to the full proof; and, his HONOUR deciding that the pursuer could not prove the case upon the agent's account, the matter was adjourned.

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A MINING AGENT AT LEEDS.—Mr. Paul Raby, jun., mining agent, Leeds, and Mr. Timothy Smith, his clerk, underwent an examination on Wednesday, after one or two previous adjournments, on a charge of conspiring together to defraud Mr. Matthew Outhwaite, of Leeds, of 1000., and of obtaining money by false pretences from the said Mr. Outhwaite. Mr. Barrett appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Simpson for the defence. The evidence showed that Mr. Raby is a man well known as a mining agent, and Smith, though ostensibly acting as his clerk, has been a partner with him in different mining share transactions, and a joint originator with him of one or more mining schemes. Mr. Outhwaite became acquainted with Raby in March last, and has had several transactions with him in mining shares, which resulted in a net loss to the prosecutor of about 647. The allegation against the prisoner was, substantially, that they had paid the prosecutor an imaginary profit on one or two of the earlier transactions, in order to induce him to speculate still further, and to buy shares at a fictitious value. In March, Raby induced him to join in buying 2000 shares in the South Wheal Leisure Mine, in Cornwall, at 6s. 6d. per share, representing that it was a mine in working order and would pay well, and it afterwards turned out that only preliminary negotiations had been entered into for working the mine (which was an old mine), and all that has yet been done is to employ two men to clear the adit. The cost-book of the company working the mine represented that there were 6000 shares; but the only parties who had signed it were the two prisoners, Raby

having subscribed for 2000 shares and Smith for 500. The magistrates committed the prisoners for trial at the next Yorkshire Assizes on the charge, but they were again remanded for examination on some further charges of a similar character which have been preferred against them by other parties. On Thursday the prisoners were further charged with conspiring together to defraud Francis Hunt of a bill of exchange for 1000., paid on behalf of 100 East Leath Mining Company's shares, by representing that 11. per share had been paid up, whilst the books proved that there had only been one call of 1s. The evidence went to show that Raby had represented the mine as a good speculation; and, with reference to the 100 shares, that there was nearly 11. on the whole, paid upon them. It was contended that there was no fraud in this representation; and, if fraud, no conspiracy; and the Bench, after conferring together, decided to discharge Smith, but to send Raby for trial at the assizes on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Bail was accepted.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although the Mining Share Market has shown some animation during the week, there does not appear to have been many transactions in the chief leading or dividend mines. The business of the week has been one of excitement, caused by the system of "bidding" and "bearing," without any bona fide buyers or sellers in view, which must of necessity result in losses with some. The Account-day, which took place this day (Friday), passed off with customary results. There appeared a short delivery of EAST CARADON and EAST GREENVILLE, otherwise the settlement has been satisfactory.

EAST CARADON shares have been in great request, and considerably advanced. On Tuesday a reaction took place, which was followed by an improvement in price, and since maintained. The shares continue very scarce, although several transactions have taken place for cash.—MARKE VALLEY shares rose very much, and have continued in their demand, and prices, and from a reported improvement in the mine.

WEST CARADON shares have been in great demand at higher rates.—HARCOFT and TREKAWAT shares have been transacted at higher prices, and in good demand.

LUDCOTT have found buyers at present quotations, and still sought for at minimum prices.—EAST RUSSELL are more freely offered, and business transacted at lower rates.

LADY BERTHA have been in request at former prices, and fluctuations have attended the same.—BORTHORPE and WHEAL EDWARD have been rather quiet, although the mines are reported to have improved in prospects.—WHEAL ARTHUR and BIRCH TOR and VITIFER have been more freely dealt in, and the former at advanced prices.

EAST GREENVILLE have improved, and considerable business transacted, the fluctuations in their demand, and prices, and from a reported improvement in the mine.

WHEAL GREENVILLE and UNITT shares have been fairly dealt in, and buyers still at market prices.—NORTH DOWNS and NEW TREKILOR have been enquired after, and some transactions taken place.—COOK'S KITCHEN shares have been in good request, and several transactions taken place at advanced rates.—NORTH TREKILOR shares have shown a firmer tendency, and several changed hands.—NORTH FRANCES, NORTH CROFT, and WHEAL DAMSEL shares have been dealt in, and buyers to be found.

WHEAL MOTTE shares have shown a tendency to decline, and more freely offered at lower rates.—STRAT PARK have not been active, less fluctuation, and buyers fewer.

WHEAL ANNE (near St. Austell) have been in good request, arising from the reported improvements in the mine.—WENDRON CONSOLS, PROVIDENCE, and WHEAL MARGARET shares have been in demand, and rather scarce at buyers' prices.

EAST CARADON.—Wednesday being the day allowed for inspecting, on the 15th inst. the mine was visited underground by eight agents, whose reports, no doubt, sew with electric power from the locality to the telegraph office here. Although the private opinions of some are that the ends will turn out more valuable than generally estimated, in consequence of the rich quality of the ore, the official report of the mine states that the lode in the 60 east is worth full 700. per fathom, and west 800., and the other productive places without any change. The following has been received this morning (Friday):—"I was underground on Wednesday, and found the 60 has been driven on the course of the lode about 15 fms., and for this distance the lode will average about 700. per fathom; but in each end at the present time the lode is worth all of 800. per fathom, and is likely to improve in the eastern end still further. The stopes continue to produce their usual quantities of ore. It is the general opinion here that the sale on Thursday next will be about 2000., which will leave a profit of 13000. for the month."

At MARKE VALLEY they have a very excellent improvement in the 80, west of Salisbury shaft, which is now producing 3 tons of good ore per fathom. This lode was cut about four months since, and from present prospects there is every reason to believe it will be a very productive and permanent one.

At WHEAL ANNE a further discovery has been made during the last week. In driving the lode about 10 fms. level west, they have intersected a lode of a very promising character for copper ore in depth. This is not considered the main lode, but one running parallel.—At EAST GREENVILLE the prospects continue of the same favourable character as shown last week. The lode in the shaft is large and productive, and holds out much promise on being more developed.—At WHEAL UNITT the lode in the 75 west is at present disordered by the cross-course, but which is considered merely temporary.

At SOUTH WHEAL KITTY, the new shaft, on Brynau's lode (30 fms. from Webb's shaft), is down about 5 fathoms. The lode in the eastern end is 18 in. wide, worth full 60. per fathom for tin; and the western end is very promising. This lode underlying north, and that in Webb's shaft south, there is every reason to expect a great body of tin at the junction. The lode in Webb's shaft continues as productive as before reported.

At RUDNICK CONSOLS, the lode in the 12 fm. level is further improved, and now worth full 400. per fathom, yielding from 12 to 14 cwt. of black tin per fathom, and shows strong evidence of becoming permanent.

PENDEEN CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the bottom of the shaft, which is now down to the 130, where they have some rich grey ore coming in. The lode in the 118, and the stopes above that level, are yielding full 4 tons of ore per fathom. Other places continue without any important change.—At TREKOWETH, although no very important change has taken place, the prospects are of a more encouraging character, and there are strong indications of an early improvement. There is little doubt of the mine being worked to a profit. Several of the ends and other places are in good ore ground, but the hardness of the lodes beat them at present.—BREA CONSOLS is looking very promising for an improving mine. They sold on Tuesday 4 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. of black tin, realising 295. 2s. 2d., being the produce for April month, and will, from present appearances, give a gradual monthly increase.

At WHEAL DAMSEL the operations are going on very satisfactorily, and the mine is expected to be drained to the 60 by the end of this week; soon after which they will commence opening out ground that will, in all probability, become highly productive. Important results are fully anticipated by the reopening of this mine.

At SOUTH TREKILOR the lode in the 10, west of the shaft, is very promising, and has recently started out considerable promise. At WEST MERLETT they have a lode in the 20 worth 2 tons of lead per fathom.—WEST RHODESMOR: A very valuable piece of ground has been recently taken up, situated between Rhodemor and Hendra Mines, the vast returns from which may be considered a sufficient recommendation for the former. The mine is to be divided into 1024 shares; and although the arrangements for the purchase of the land are barely concluded, the larger portion is stated to have been taken up. Particulars of the prospects, &c., will shortly be noticed. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a large amount of business doing during the past week, and were it not for the present unfortunate position of the American States, we should probably be enabled to announce a much more active market generally; as it is, the business is very much confined to a few mines that are now indicating great prosperity for some years to come, the foremost among which are EAST CARADON and MARKE VALLEY in the Dividend List; among the progressive may be mentioned NEW TREKILOR, NORTH DOWNS, EAST GREENVILLE, WEST TREKILOR, WHEAL UNITT, WHEAL MOTTE, NORTH MINERA, and BIRCH TOR and VITIFER. The two latter mines are approaching a dividend state, and are certainly deserving the attention of anyone who feels inclined to invest in mining property. Both these mines are past the period of making calls, and are selling at a very low price. If we may judge by the agent's report of NEW FRANCES, this appears to be one of the cheapest mines in the List; probably when the shares are double the present price the public will turn their attention to this mine. WEST CARADON shares have received very much lately. This has been brought about principally by a large number of shares (about 40) having been forced on the market for sale in order to close an account. The mine does not appear to be opening up a great deal of ore ground just now; this, however, should not have too much weight with shareholders, for during the present management there have been periods when all the ends have become poor, still good samplings and dividends have been kept up. This mine is so susceptible of change that in a short time all the ends may again become productive, still there may be a temporary diminution of profits, but there are yet great resources in West Caradon to be developed.

EAST CARADON is still in much favour with the investing public. This is unquestionably the greatest prize in mining that has turned up since Wheal Buller and a few other mines in the Redruth district were discovered, and there is not the least doubt, we believe, in the minds of practical men that it will become a lasting dividend property. There is an important feature to be borne in mind relative to this mine—the uncertainty of the counter lode having yet been met with. Opinion seems to be divided among practical men on this point. Should it be proved that the counter lode has yet to be cut, and it turns out as rich as the present lode in the 60, East Caradon will be second scarcely to any mine in the country. There is much speculation still going on in EAST GREENVILLE shares, with the usual amount of fluctuation. The 35, in this mine, will be an interesting point; the shaft will be down to this level in a short time. The present indications are certainly favourable for a good course of ore in depth, although it will require both time and money to develop it. MARKE VALLEY is a good mine, and will return dividends, according to present appearances, for some years to come. WEST TREKILOR: Mine come out under dark auspices. The cutting of the Polmar level will be looked forward to with great interest; should it prove as good as in the adjoining mine there will be a considerable rise in the price of the shares. EAST RUSSELL shares appear to be quite neglected, although even now they stand at a very high price, when contrasted with many other mines having as good chances of success.

MINING IN WALES.—NORTH MINERA Mine is steadily progressing towards a dividend state; and although it may be premature to compare it with its neighbor, Miners, the bodies of ore already discovered and in reserve, the similarity of the ore and stratification, and the manner in which the lode is making, practical miners working in and personally acquainted with Minera have expressed their opinions that the ore will at no distant period, if properly extended, be as rich as in the other. In addition to where the large bodies of ore are laid open on Pugh's lode, they will soon commence making returns from large workings now drained upon a south lode, and also from a north lode, known as Jones's, a perpendicular shaft having been sunk to the proper depth, and a cross-cut commenced which will soon intersect the lode, which has been very productive above. The price of the shares has gone down from 45s. to 32s. 6d., not from any falling off in the mine, but from a large number of shares having been put upon the market by executors and others from unavoidable causes; but these shares having been purchased by private gentlemen for investment, there is no doubt that the shares, for an immediate rise or for permanent investment, are the cheapest in the market. The district is an exceedingly rich one for lead; and although a remarkable fact, it is no less a true one, that every mine known to have been worked has been profitable.—THE PARK MINE made a profit of 197,000. upon a very small outlay; stopped rich in consequence of water leaving a rich course of ore in the bottom level, which will now be drained by a level through the Miners set, an arrangement having been made with the Miners company for that purpose.—EAST CARADON, or EAST CARADON MINE, adjoining Park, has been working between twenty and thirty years by the late Mr. John Burton, up to his disease, and since by his executors and friends. This mine has made enormous profits, the chief of the ore having been broken, raised, dressed, and weighed into the bing for sale for 11. per ton only. The royalty paid by this mine for a considerable time amounted to more than 10,000. per annum, at 17, and 21, per ton. The

mine being worked privately the results are not publicly known; but 900 tons of lead have been sent away in the course of one month, and Mr. Burton is reported to have amassed the large sum of 170,000., having at one period of his life been in very humble circumstances.—LOWEN SYCHMAUCI, a mine adjoining the above, was also very rich; paid large amounts of royalty for many years, and was worked privately by Mr. Phillips, who is reported to have received in one year upwards of 50,000. This mine is reported to have been left off with fine courses of ore in the bottom level, and is now about to be re-worked by Mr. T. P. Thomas and his friends. There have been several other profitable mines, particulars of which I will at a future time give you; but I cannot omit to mention Miners, which at a former working is reported to have been enormously rich; but which now upon an outlay of 25s. per 1500th share, has given in dividends 70l. 18s. 3d.; is giving 4s. 2s. 6d. per quarter dividend, and now saleable at 1800. per share; selling 400 and 500 tons lead per month, and about 160 tons blende.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY AT BRYNAMBOR MINE.

Brynambor Mine, Llanddevel Bregh, near Lampeter, May 16.—I have sent the specimens from the above mine to Llanddevel to-day, and they are excellent ones; I could send you a cart-load of the same stuff, and I never saw anything to compare to it in any mine that I have been connected with. I have blasted a hole in the bottom of the mine, after I took away these specimens, and the stuff that we broke is of first-rate quality. Lamps of solid lead ore, varying in size from 1½ to 14 lbs. weight, quite solid—in fact, all the stuff is covered with lead ore, and shining like silver. There are a great many vughs in the lode, and the ore is coming out of them as solid as if it were melted. I think that it would be better for us to put a pair of men to drive on the course of the lode to open it lengthways. We shall be bringing lots of the stuff to the surface every day. The winze is 4 fathoms deep under the adit, and it is the finest course of ore I ever saw in my life. All the stuff will be out, and the engine-shaft will be clear to-morrow.—EDWARD WILLIAMS.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE QUARRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Slate Quarry Inspector," has made such a special allusion to this property, and this company, in your last week's Journal, that I feel it my duty to those who have honoured us with their confidence to ask permission for a small space in your next, to answer the queries of many of our shareholders who are labouring under an impression they have been incoherently with (by your correspondent's letter; who insinuates that, although we may have a good property (which he admits), still, should the management consist of men of theory, it may be rendered worthless; or, to use the language of your correspondent, he would not give a dump for the shares with such a management.

I beg to assure all parties connected with this undertaking that the managers will not take theoretical opinions for their guide, but they will endeavour to get the best practical judgment and skill that can be obtained to carry out the operations at the quarry; from conviction that no man can be so well qualified for the work as those who have laboured in the quarry from their earliest days. It is a peculiar business of itself, and needs long and practical familiarity with all the minute details of working the rock to enable a man to undertake the management of a concern of this kind. Acting upon these convictions, we have strong confidence that the results will prove to our shareholders that we have a property of great value.

THOMAS COOPER SMITH.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN.—Report from April 11 to 24:—

QUENANGEN.—Lode E: In the 25 fm. level stope the lode continues regular, and about the same size, but the quality of the produce is still much lower than before. The lode is smaller in the 10 fm. level stope, and yields from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the deep adit east the lode looks promising, and turns out some saving work; this level will soon be under the ore ground passed through in the shallow adit. There is no material change in either Sax's shaft or the shallow adit since our last; good progress is being made, and the lode continues ore. The foot stope, east of Sax's shaft, turns out 4 tons of ore per fm., with equally promising indications. The western part of the mine is not looking quite so well as before, where the quality of the produce has deteriorated; we hope, however, this change will only prove temporary, and in the meantime every attention is being paid to the exploratory points eastward, where the prospects are highly flattering, and lead us to expect a continuance of good returns.

RAISAS.—The south-east stope, below the 30, turns out about 3 tons of ore per fathom, where the lode is still large. Labourers' lode, below the 30, still carries a leader of good work from 4 to 6 in. wide, with a promising appearance. In other parts of the mine there is but little change since our last.

OLD MINE.—Branches and detached patches of vein stone are still being met with in the midway cross-cut; the ground continues favourable, and our progress is about 3 fms. monthly. The 10 southerly is improved, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; it now carries a good hanging-wall, which greatly facilitates the driving. Both the roof and side stipes in this level look well, where the lode varies from 6 to 9 ft. wide, yielding 4½ tons of ore per fm. The produce from No. 1 foot stope is rather muddy, but the prospects in the north end are good, where the matrix is mostly calc-spar. We have lately broken some good work from the 10 northerly, where the lode is 4 feet wide, and looks kindly. The lode south of Pederson's rise is 5 feet wide, composed of calc-spar and quartz, with 4 tons of ore per fathom intermixed. In the foot stope the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the north of the rise the lode is from 7 to 9 ft. wide, and at one point it appears to be divided by a horse of greenstone, which we are now laying open; we have the footwall, and have cut in altogether 10 ft. without meeting the hanging-wall. These workings turn out great quantities of stuff, which yields on an average 3½ tons of ore per fm. The ground continues rather hard in Carl's adit, though in the last fortnight it has slightly improved. We are still obliged to stock the smalls, &c., but hope the weather will shortly be sufficiently warm to admit of our beginning the dressing operations, which will materially increase the produce from this concern.

UNITED MINES.—In the driving at Woodfall's the lode continues from 1 to 1½ foot wide, composed chiefly of calc-spar, with some good work intermixed, which we save. The pitches at this place are not yielding quite as well as before, but we have begun opening up some ground further north, which we expect will enable us to keep up the usual returns. The pitch at Mitchell's, on the south lode, looks promising; the ore is bumpy, but of good quality, and will remunerate the parties engaged. Operations are still continued at Quenavie, where the lode is from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground is rather hard, but on the return of summer we expect better results, by confining the operations nearer the surface, in easier ground.—C. TRELEASE.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—(By telegraph, April).—The produce for March was 41,488 ois.; cost for ditto, 87701.; profit for ditto, 68871.; produce, 10 days of April, 11,750 ois.

COPIAPO.—DULCINEA MINE: Estimated produce for February:—

	Quantity.	Ley.	Price.	Value.
First class ore	Qils. 20	30	.....	\$50¼
Second class ore	130	17	.....	227-60
Third class ore	250	12	.....	3000
Total	Qils. 412			\$2536

In No. 1 chifon south the lode is 2 ft. wide, which is improved since last reported, producing from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. of ore of 25 and 18 per cent. I here I am thinking to put another man to sink a chifon north of this in the course of a few days, where it will yield about the same quantity of ore of 25 and 18 per cent. The stope in the bottom of the south lode is 2 ft. wide, producing full 2 tons per fathom of ore of 30 and 18 per cent. In the stopes in the back of the same level north the lode is 1½ ft. wide; this is not so good, but still giving about 1½ ton per fm. of ore of 25 and 18 per cent. I hope to produce more ore in the coming month than we have the past one, as the bottom stope is looking somewhat better.—SAMUEL UREX.

March 11.—In No. 1 chifon south the lode is 2 ft. wide, which has made no alteration since last reported, producing about 1½ ton per fm. of ore of 25 and 18 per cent. In the stope in the bottom of the 30 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, still very good, yielding full 2 tons per fm. of ore of 30 and 18 per cent. In the stope in the back of the same level north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, still producing about 1½ ton per fathom of ore of 25 and 18 per cent.—SAMUEL UREX.

CHICO MINE.—Estimated produce for March:—

	Quantity.	Ley.	Price.	Value.
First class ore	Qils. 32	30	.....	\$30¼
Second class ore	130	17	.....	227-60
Third class ore	250	12	.....	3000
Total	Qils. 412			\$2536

Price's Shaft: In the winze sinking under the 40 west we have commenced to drive east and west; the lode in each end at present is poor; in future reports this will be called the 50 fm. level. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, quality nothing to value. The 40, driving west on the middle lode, is poor. The lode in the stopes in back of the 30, on north lode, is 18 in. wide, producing ores of 12 per cent. The lode in the winze sinking under the 20, over the stopes in the 30, last mentioned, is 18 in. wide, producing ores of 12 per cent.; in a few days these places will be communicated. The lode in the chifon sinking at the western part of the mine is 3 feet wide, poor at present. At No. 1 chifon, sinking under the 10, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore of 17 per cent.—Cole's Shaft: The lode in the shaft, sinking under the 20, is 2 ft. wide—poor; the ground is hard. The lode in the 20 east is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore; the lode in the western end is much of the same quality. In the cross-cut south we have intersected a lode 18 in. wide, producing some rich stones of ores, but not of a sufficient quantity to value. Nothing has been met with in the 40 cross-cut, going south.—A. ANTHONY.

March 15.—The rise in back of the 40, west of Price's shaft, is worked up to the old workings, where there is nothing but attle, consequently it has been abandoned. The lode in the 40 and west is 2 ft. wide, turning out a small quantity of second class ore, but not sufficient to value; this level is driven a long way through a very kindly looking lode, but as yet have not discovered anything to pay. We have commenced to drive the 40 west, on the middle lode,

spar, prisms, and mounds, the same is intermixed with a portion of yellow copper ore; the distance driven here is about 25 feet; the quantity of water that issued from this point has almost entirely disappeared, and it must now percolate through the lode to the bottom of the shaft. If nothing unforeseen occurs to impede the sinking, the engine-shaft will be completed to the 78 by next Saturday week.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, May 16: We have commenced to drive the 50 west of Brenton's shaft, and find the branches producing good work for tin, worth 121. per fathom. We have now three levels driving west of Brenton's shaft, laying open profitable ground as fast as we possibly can. We are again driving by the side of the copper lode in the 20, no change to report in any other part of the mine.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, May 14: We are breaking some good work from the spar lode. We have set the steam-stops to work, the produce from which is much better than anticipated. We are getting on with the new shaft for ventilation, and which I hope will be completed by the beginning of next week, when we shall drive on Butts' and Dyer's lodes, and commence stopping on the spar lode. We shall then be enabled to pay costs, and soon realise good profits. The mine is looking well, and I have no doubt, when properly developed, but that it will prove a first-rate dividend-paying property.

DYNGWYM.—E. Davies, May 14: The 70 east has been driven during the last two months 2 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. along the lode, which continues to improve all the way, especially in the last few feet. In the back and side 10 fms. 3 ft. of ground was stopped, the side produced a few cwts., and the back 2 tons to the fathom. The 70 west was risen in the steps 1 fm. 1 ft. 4 in., and produced, as usual, about 20 cwts. per fathom. In the 60 east we stopped 10 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., and an extra width of 5 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is of good size, and produces from 5 to 25 cwts. to the fathom. In the bottom of the 60 west, a few fathoms west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, we have commenced a winze, and it turns out well; the lode produces 30 cwts. of lead per fathom in sinking, and the same in 1 fm. 3 ft. 4 in. of ground stopped. In the 50 east the men during the first month have been clearing their stuff; in the second month 8 fms. 10 in. of ore was driven. The lode here was gradually improved, and still continues to improve, so that it is now equal to the rich ground before broken. The 40 east has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. along the lode, which has continued of a rich character, and portions of the lode are again on each side of the level, which is being taken down; this driving has varied in produce from 20 to 40 cwts. to the fathom. In the backs 3 fathoms was risen, and 20 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. stopped; this ground was of a variable character, producing from 5 to 40 cwts. per fathom. In one part the lode became split, and one part is much richer than the other, and contains much copper; we have, however, a large piece of productive ground before us to work upon. We have commenced to drive towards this ground in the 32 fm. level. The drawing has gone on well, and the machinery working in a most efficient manner. I have had nothing to complain of until the last eight or ten days, when the weather has exceeded in dryness everything previously experienced, and added to hard frost at night, has diminished our water, so that we have been able to crush only slowly. The produce of the underground has continued to go on, so that when rain comes we shall soon make up the loss of the last few days; still we have regularly dressed 10 to 11 tons per week. Our two months' quantity of produce being 90 tons 5 cwts., and the total ground broken 79 fms. 4 ft. 10 in. For May we have the same number of men at work underground.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, May 15: In driving the cross-cut south at the 70 we have cut a branch about 1 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, which we consider to be the lode; opening wider as we drive west on it, composed of spar, iron pyrites, and mounds; we shall have to drive west on this about 20 fms. before we get under the ore ground, driven through at the 60. This lode at the 60, west end, is much the same as last reported. The lode rises in back of this level is improving, worth for copper from 151. to 201. per fm. The steps continue about the same value. No other alteration to notice since last report.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, May 15: The mine is again in fork, and we shall commence to sink the engine-shaft below the 50 to-morrow.—South Lode: In the 26 west the lode is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is yielding 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the 50 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, May 16: The lode in the 86 east is improved, and now worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. There has not been much done in the winze since last report, the winzemen being engaged in securing the ground, which had got very heavy. The steps in the bottom of the 36, on an average, are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 24 east is 4 ft. wide, and producing some saving work. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the adit level. The lode in Gard's shaft continues its size and character.

EAST PROUDENCE.—T. Uren, May 14: We have communicated the new shaft with the rise in the back of the adit, and erected a horse-whim on it. The summen are now busily engaged casing and dividing this shaft, and making preparation to bring down the whim-kibble, to draw the stuff from the adit level. When this work is completed, which will be about the end of this week, we shall then fix a small drawing-lift in the sump winze below the adit, to draw out the water by manual power; also commence to cut a pit at the 6, and make all necessary preparations for sinking the shaft below that point. We have not yet reached the bottom of the old workings on Bray's lode, at the southern part of the set. In the arch of ground left here by the old tinners the lode is 18 in. wide, of a promising appearance, producing some good stones of tin. **EAST ROSTWALKE.**—John James, May 11: The ground in the 55 cross-cut is improved for driving. The lode in the 43 east is in two parts, each producing good ore, and worth inclusive 81. per fathom. The lode in the 43 west is 15 in. wide, of a very promising character, and producing rich stones of ore. The 33 east has improved, and will open tribute ground. King's shaft and the 22 cross-cut, north of the said shaft, are progressing favourably.

EAST TOLGUS.—May 15: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode at John's shaft, sinking below the 57, has not been taken down in the past week. The lode in the 57 east is 1 ft. wide, but not to value. In the 54 east the lode is 10 in. wide.—Unproductive. The steps in back of the 54, west of John's shaft, are worth for tin and copper 101. per fathom. The steps in back of the 52, east of John's shaft, are worth for tin and copper 91. per fm.; and the steps in the bottom of the 52, east of John's shaft, are worth for tin 84. per fm. No lode or branch has been met with in the 46 cross-cut, driving north from John's shaft, since last reported.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, May 16: In the 58, east of cross-cut, on Trevelyan's lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 56, west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the 54, east of cross-cut, on Trevelyan's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, much the same in appearance as for some time past, yielding stones of copper ore. During the past week Trevelyan's flat-roof shaftmen have been engaged casing and driving the shaft, fixing new lift, &c., consequently have taken no place in the lode. In the 100 east, west of Dewey's cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of peach, mounds, and spotted with black ore, not to value. The steps in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 1 winze, are worth 121. per fathom; the steps east of Oats's No. 1 winze are worth 141. per fm.; the steps west of Oats's No. 2 winze are worth 91. per fm.; the steps in bottom of the 88, east of Bennet's winze, on the north, is worth 201. per fm. The lode in the 88 east is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, peach, &c., producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 88, west of Hitchens's shaft, is large, and producing rich stones of grey copper ore, a kindly lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 77 is poor. There is no change in any other branch.

FURSDON.—J. H. Davis, May 13: The 21 west is in a hard bar of ground, more promising. In the 11 east we cut a cross-course, and set a cross-cut to drive south on same to get back under the winze being sunk from the adit, which is worth fully 2 tons per fm. The 11 west is worth 3 tons per fm. The 11 west, on the south branch or lode, is worth 1½ tons of copper ore per fm., with a variety of green sulphate of copper. We have taken down the side in the 11 west for some distance, which, in addition to the levels, makes the gunnalls about 8 ft. 6 in., the size the end is to be driven in future, it being the size of the lode between two walls.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, May 11: In the 50 west no lode has been taken down during the past week. The men have been principally engaged in repairing the timberwork in the 100. The steps in back of the same level are yielding 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the 36 west is about 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mounds, with good stones of ore occasionally—a kindly lode. The steps in bottom of the 36 west are not looking quite so good as last reported. The tribute department is a little improved. All other operations are going on well.

GOGGINAN.—May 14: The lode in the 100, driving east of Gilbertson's, yields good saving work. The lode in the shaft sinking below the 60 is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, but not to value, although the lode is strong and promising. The lode in the steps east of the rise west of Gilbertson's shaft, on north lode, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 100, below the 60 east, is 15 fms. 10 in. of Gilbertson's, on north lode, yields 15 cwts. per fm. The pitch over the 60 fm. level, 10 fms. east of same, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over same level, 180 fms. east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, yielding 13 cwts. of ore per fathom. The pitch over the 80, 200 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, yields 10 cwts. per fm. The pitch over this level, 5 fms. east of Gilbertson's, yields 10 cwts. per fm. All other points are without any change to notice. We sampled 57 tons of good quality ore to-day.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trevelyan, May 14: The North Trevelyan lode, in the deep adit level, driving east of Trevelyan's shaft, has improved in the past week both in size and appearance. It is now 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, with a promising appearance. The lode driving west of said shaft is 3 ft. wide, carrying a branch of ore on the north wall 3 in. wide, worth 51. per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the shallow adit level, driving east of cross-cut, and 31 fms. west of trial shaft, is 18 inches wide, with a lode of ore on the south wall 6 in. wide, worth 101. per fm. The trial shaft now being sunk is about 7 fms. from surface; the lode is altogether 6 ft. wide; 4 ft. of the south part is mixed with yellow copper ore, but not of much value. The north or leading part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth quite 251. per fm., and improving. Looking at the discovery in the shallow adit level, 31 fms. west of this shaft, it has every appearance of a branch of the whole length; and should it prove so it will be indeed a most important discovery. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have every reason at this time to congratulate you that the prospects are as good as I can wish for, when I consider the small amount of labour on this lode.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—J. Dale, C. Henwood, May 16: We commenced taking down the lode in flat-roof shaft this morning, and as far as we can see it at present it is improving since our last, being about 2 feet wide, and producing good work. We are pushing the shaft with all speed. Parts of the balance-bob for the engine-shaft are delivered, and with the flat-rods will be ready for work by the time we want them.

GREAT RETALACK.—W. H. Reynolds, May 11: There is no change of importance since my report of last week. We sampled to-day 500 tons of blende, 200 tons of which is of superior quality.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, May 15: Friday last was setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—Lyle's shaft is sunk 3 ft. below the 125. The summen are now engaged in fixing a new plunger-lift. In the 125, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive—set to four men, at 41. 5s. per fm. In the 112 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mounds, jack, and copper ore—set to two men and two boys, at 31. 10s. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—set to four men, at 21. 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore—set to two men, at 31. per fm. In the 60 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 51.

per fm. In the 40 east, on south branch, the branch is 6 or 8 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 31. per fm.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Reginelsh, May 15: There is no apparent change in the north part of the lode in copper-house shaft since our last report; the principal part of the lode is still standing about. We purpose, when this shaft is made complete to the 220, to cross-cut with all possible despatch to intersect the south and ascertain its value. We have communicated the rise in back of the 220 west with No. 1 winze, and find it to be of great benefit for the circulation of air, and have resumed driving the 220 west; the lode in the end is worth 181. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stop, east of shaft, at this level, is worth 161. per fm.; No. 2 is worth 101. per fm. The south part of the lode in the 210 west is worth 71. per fm. We are now stripping down the north part of the lode behind the adit; the lode is worth 201. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below this level, is worth 351. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stop, in bottom of this level, west of Gundry's mine, is worth 401. per fm.; No. 2 is worth 131. per fm.; and No. 3 is worth 121. per fathom. The lode in No. 4 stop, in back of this level, is worth 241. per fm.; No. 5 is worth 201. per fm.; No. 6 is worth 261. per fm.; No. 7 is worth 251. per fm.; No. 8 is worth 161.; and No. 9 is worth 401. per fm. The rise in back of the 200 is progressing favourably. There is no change to notice in the 160 cross-cut north. No. 1 stop, in bottom of the 157, is worth 171. per fathom; No. 2 is worth 161. per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Bryant, May 11: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 120 the ground is hard and spare for sinking. No lode has been taken down for the week. In the 110 cross-cut the ground is much as last reported. No appearance of any lode or elvans. At Offord's shaft, sinking below the 110, we are sinking in the elvans; the lode small, and spotted with ore. In the winze sinking below the 100, east of Offord's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 12 to 13 tons of ore per fm. In the 100 east, east of ditto, 12 tons per fm. No. 2 (the 100 winze), east of ditto, 10 tons per fm. Levitt's winze, in the 90 east, ditto, 12 tons per fm. Kitelee's 90 winze, east of ditto, 12 to 14 tons. In the 90 east, ditto, 6 to 9 tons of ore per fm., and a large quantity of tin at present. In Mathew's rise, above the 90, 9 tons per fm., with tin throughout. Mathew's shaft is yielding to 8 tons per fm. In the 50, east of Mathew's, the lode is large and poor. In the 70 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing low price stamping work. The 100 west is not holed to the old sump as yet. We are taking down the lode in the rise and in the winze above, which is yielding good work for tin: from every appearance of the lode we are likely to open some good tin ground in the rise and winze, also in the 100, to the west of this point. In the 90, west of Pininger's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin, not much to value. In the 70 and 50 fm. levels there is no change. At the western mine we are taking up the pitwork as fast as circumstances will permit. At Boscawen's we are progressing with the buildings as fast as possible.

GREAT WHEAL MARHA.—H. Rickard, May 16: In both ends, at the 40, east and west from engine-shaft, the lode is very large, and yielding some good work for copper ore and mounds. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is improving for copper ore, and when communicated to the 40 will open out valuable ore ground, that will be taken away at a good profit to the adventurers. The lode both in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, and the rise in back of the same level, is much the same as last week. The tribute pitches are yielding well, and men working with good spirits. We have about 90 tons already crushed towards our next sampling, and drawing and crushing with all possible speed. I hope to sample upwards of 200 tons of good quality ore by the end of this month.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, May 14: In the 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, we have not taken down any lode for the last week, in consequence of having to employ the men to winch to assist in fixing a new plunger-lift in the 142. The men in the 142, west of Metal shaft, have also been employed to winch for the last week assisting in fixing the new lift, therefore they have not done much work in the end, the value of the lode is much the same as reported last week. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding a little tin. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is from 2 to 4 feet wide, and worth from 121. to 161. per fm.; this lode has improved within the last few days, and the lode in the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth about 201. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and worth about 301. per fm. In a rise in the back of the 122, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth about 301. per fm. In the steps in back of the 132, east of the winze, and east of Metal shaft, the lode is about 3 feet wide, and worth 1201. per fathom. In the steps in back of the 132, west of the winze, and east of the shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, and worth 121. per fm. We are making good progress in enlarging Ivey's shaft below the 70 Metal shaftmen have been employed for the last fortnight in fixing a new plunger-lift in the 142, which they put to work on Saturday last, and it works very well; they are now clearing the shaft, and have not yet reached the bottom as quickly as possible; we are interested, the north wall of the lode in the shaft a day or two before we stopped to fix the lift, but we cannot say anything about its size or value, as we have not cut through it. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well.

GROSVENOR LEAD.—B. Lloyd, May 15: The 40 yard level still produces a few stones of ore. The roof in the 65 yard level west is producing good dressing stuff; in stopping under the 65 yard level we are getting very good dressing stuff, and large lumps of lead ore, 5 or 6 cwts. each. In the 85 yard level west the forebreast is now mixed with limestone, spar, brown shale, and looks kindly for bearing stone. In the old shaft, near Rake well mentioned in my last report, we are getting good dressing stuff. **GWYDER PARK.**—Capt. Smith, May 16: We have not taken down any lode in the deep adit this week, but expect to do so early in the next.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips, May 14: The lode in the 80 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mounds, and stones of ore. In the 70 west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel, with occasional spots of copper ore. The lode in the 60 east is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mounds. In the 50 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor for copper ore. In the 50 west the lode is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mounds principally. In the steps in back of the 50 east the lode is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the pitch in back of the 30 east the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.—Wm. Hawkins, May 16: In the adit level west, on No. 2 lode, the lode is small, but of an exceedingly promising character, and contains a small quantity of saving work for copper ore.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, May 15: Morris's engine-shaft is without important alteration. The 100 west will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The 85 west will produce 6 tons of ore per fm. The 75 east will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The steps in the bottom of the 100 will produce 5 tons of ore per fm.; the steps in back of ditto, 6 tons per fm. The steps in back of the 85 will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. Nothing new at any other point.

HUCKWORTH.—J. H. Rodda, May 15: Hitchens's shaftmen are engaged cutting bob-plat, putting down wood rods, and fixing lift in cistern at the 25, and to put down a 7-in. sinking lift, in order to sink with a better advantage for a deeper level. In the 25 end east the lode looks more promising than it has for some time before, producing a deal of mounds and good spots of ore.

KESWICK.—Jas. Postlethwaite, May 11: In the 20, Charles's stop, No. 1, is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Charles's rise and stop are worth 12 cwts. per fathom. Charles's drift is worth 10 cwts. per fm. Mat's stop is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. In the 30, Charles's stop is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Holliday's stop is worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the 40, north drift, the lode is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Holliday's stop is worth 15 cwts. per fathom. In the 50, north drift, the lode is worth 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Whitwell's stop is worth 10 cwts. per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, May 13: We have no particular change to inform you to-day in any part of the mine. In the 41 east we are still driving north through the lode, which is composed of capel, mounds, and stones of ore. The lode in the steps in the back of the 41 west, east of Odger's rise, continues to look well, being large, composed of mounds and ore, worth of the latter 8 tons, or 501. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of mounds, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 8 tons, or 301. per fm. The lode in the steps in the bottom of this level is worth 7 tons, or 351. per fm. No alteration in the tribute department.

LADY ELIZA.—J. Evans, May 15: The air-shaft is nearly accomplished, and I hope that a communication between the down and upward driving will be carried out previous to my next report. There is no material alteration in the lode or stratification since last week. **MAUDLE.**—Wm. Tregay, J. Tregay, May 11: In the 38 east, on the north part of the lode, we have the footwall only; lode very large; the part being carried in the end is composed of spar, peach, and mounds, with stones of copper ore. The winze sinking below this level, on the same part of the lode, is producing good stones of yellow ore. With the showery weather the water, which had risen 5 fms. in the shaft, is being got out again very fast, and we hope will be all out by Monday.—West Mine: We are cross-cutting in search of more lode. Nothing intersected since leaving the branch already reported on, which produced the stones of ore. Copper ore sold (computed), 14 tons at 21. 18s., and 6 tons at 16. 10s., and 5s. per ton carriage, will be weighed off on Monday.

MLLANT.—T. Benita, May 15: The lode in the 32 east is still in two branches, about 3 ft. apart; the north one (which appears to be the main part) is widening, and showing good spots of ore; the south one is small, though producing stones of good ore occasionally. The lode in the 20 east is 1½ ft. wide, presenting spots of ore, and carrying a small though kindly leader of ore and quartz to the south. The end appears to be verging on the same kind of ground as we had in the 32 east, when it made a good branch of ore. The steps in the bottom of this level are producing much the same quantity of ore as last week—1½ ton per fm. Our water for condensing being low, we are obliged to be careful of it.

NANTY.—May 14: In the 14, above the shallow adit, driving north from long rise, the lode yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. If the ore continues we shall soon set another stop or two. The 6 stop, over the same, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The 14 stop, north of the long rise, yields 11 cwts. of ore per fm. The 4 stop, south of long rise, yields 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In driving the roadway level north on the course of the lode it still looks favourable, but we have not yet met with any ore of much value. In sinking on the western lode, in the cross-cut from the roadway level, we still get good stones of ore, and the lode looks promising. In the rise in back of the deep adit, 60 fathoms north of the long rise, the lode is 5 feet wide, intermixed with ore, but not very rich. I think from the appearance that when we hole through to get ventilation we shall open some stones in this rise. In driving the deep adit north toward Nanty-goy ground still looks promising; but we do not get ore of much value yet. We have put two men to clear a winze in bottom of the roadway level, 90 fathoms south of long rise, and we get into ore worth 9 cwts. per fm.

NEW EAST BERTHA.—S. Cock, May 15: The lode in the 30 east is 2 feet wide, containing quartz, mounds, and spots of copper ore. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, of the most promising description for copper ore. In the cross-cut south to intersect Lady Bertha the ground is a light kilias; we are pushing on this cross-cut in the 30, having opened on the back of the lode at surface, which is 5 ft. wide, of precisely the same character as when the copper ore was first cut in Lady Bertha. The north cross-cut is nearing the lode from the branches, and a very favourable appearance presented; we may fairly expect to cut a good course of copper ore shortly; this lode is opened up at surface, and showing itself to be 20 ft. wide, a strong champion lode. The engine works well, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, May 15: In the 142, east of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prisms, and stones of copper ore. In the 132 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 122 west the lode is worth 51. per fm. for tin. In the 92, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 82 west the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 42, east of the cross-cut, the new lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and black ore, yielding ½ ton of the latter per fm.

NORTH BULLER.—J. R. Delbridge, May 15: The lode in King's shaft is looking better—10 inches wide when cut, now from 1 to 2½ feet wide, sprinkled with copper ore. The ground is good for sinking.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD.—J. Blamey, May 14: In sinking the shaft at Girt, at a depth of about 5 fathoms, we have gone through a lode 1 ft. wide, composed of mounds, spar, and spotted with copper and lead. The adit level here is still large, 3 ft. wide, and without alteration; it is being driven by two men and two boys. In the adit east, old lode, the men are employed in sinking a winze on the course of the lode, and are breaking good stones of lead ore. The steps in back of the 10 the same as last reported; re-set to two men, at 40s. per fm. for the ground stopped, and 40s. per ton for the ore raised. The 40 cross-cut south is driving at 41. 5s. per fm. We have just cut a stream of water; I shall be able to give particulars in my next. In the winze below the 40 the ground is easier.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Fryor, May 15: In consequence of the water being cut down throughout the whole mine to the very bottom of the shaft we were obliged to fix a larger lift at the bottom, which impeded our progress in sinking for 10 days; it is now completed. The 50 west is not altered since last reported; lode not taken down. The 50 east is not quite so good, now worth from 301. to 401. per fm. The winze is down full 8 fms., and 3 fms. In advance the lode is much improved, worth 301. per fathom. The eastern part of the winze in the back. We have two winzes east of Bennet's cross-course (I named the importance of this in my last), worth 171. 10s. per fm. Our mine is opening up very well. We have sampled 240 tons, worth at the present standard 21001., which will leave more profit than I estimated in the report for the meeting.

NORTH FRANCES.—F. Fryor, J. Brown, J. Moyle, May 10: Hunt's shaft is sunk 9 feet below the 60; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore—set to sink by six men, at 151. per fathom. Set the 60 to drive west of Hunt's shaft, on Scott's lode, by four men, at 31. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is producing good stones of ore, but from present appearances is getting near the cross-course mentioned in our former reports. The 60, east of Hunt's shaft, is set to sink by six men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is large, and yielding good stones of ore, but not to value. The ground is getting softer in these levels. The lodes in the adjoining mines have proved most productive in soft ground. Set the engine-shaft to sink on the copper part of the lode, below the 28, by six men and three boys, at 201. per fathom; the lode in this shaft is composed of quartz, mounds, peach, and iron—unproductive.

NORTH MINERA.—May 16: The prospects and the value of the shafts, ends, and stops are unchanged since last reported on, with exception of the 35 end east, which is looking much better, having come into ore mixed with blende, similar to Minera. We are busily employed now in clearing the mine of the ore, &c., accumulated during the time we have been putting in the dividing, pitwork, &c., at the shaft. The weather here continues very dry, consequently our supply of water is so limited that our dressing operations are considerably retarded, but with a little rain, now our machinery and erections are all completed, we hope soon to not only increase but make regular and lasting profitable returns. Our reserves are now considerable, and we hope to be enabled, from present appearances, to increase rather than diminish them. Our outlay for some months has been unavoidably heavy, during the erection of machinery, buildings, &c., but now that is completed our monthly cost will be very materially reduced, and as the returns will be increased the shareholders may soon expect to get remuneration for their outlay.

NORTH NANTY V-MWYN.—J. Thomas, May 15: I have cut a splendid sample of lead ore, a finer lode I never saw; it is about 3 feet wide, composed of spar and flint, and also of barytes, per mall-brain, to-day, which I hope will arrive safe to-morrow: these are to show the character of the lode. You and all the other shareholders can rest assured that you have a splendid mine. The men are at present cutting the plat in the bottom of the shaft wider for room to put the ore and stuff separate; they will finish this in two or three days, after which we shall begin to raise lead, as stated in my last report. I should like to see you and some shareholders at the mine in about three weeks from this time, when I shall have a good pile of lead ore at surface, which will speak for itself, and convince the shareholders that they have a most valuable property.

NORTH WHEAL FROEDINICK.—J. Kendall, May 11: We have been clearing up the old men's workings, and have come to an arch of ground left by the old men, which is rich for tin; the lode is about 20 in. wide.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, May 16: The main shaft is in full force of sinking by 12 men, and as the ground is favourable the men are making capital progress; it is down now nearly 13 fm. So soon as we get our usual supply of water we shall resume the 38 north, and, as you direct, I will put men to drive a cross-cut from that level to come under a new shaft, and afterwards prepare to rise and sink at the same time, which will be a great saving of both time and money. We are still continuing our shodding across the mine; we have met with two or three east and west branches, composed of quartz, and spotted with mounds.

PANT-Y-BUAETH.—John Trevelyan, May 16: The 88 yard level continues to improve, and is now worth 2 tons per fm. for lead, and promises further improvement. It is very evident that we have got the run of ore seen in the winze sunk 6 fms. under this level, which must prove of great importance. Other parts of the mine are without change.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, T. Rich, J. Hosking: The lode in the different ends throughout the mine are much the same as last reported. We are now making preparations for sinking Trevelyan's north engine-shaft below the 120 for the further development of the south lode in the eastern part of the mine. We have put Annie's new 33-inch cylinder-engine to work in the western part of the mine, which is working admirably, and also nearly completed the fixing of the pitwork in Annie's shaft, and shall soon commence sinking the same.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, May 11: The lode in the 110 east is worth 141. per fm., and improving. The 110 west is worth 101. per fm. The 100 east is producing stones of tin. The tin ground in the cross-cut from this end is running back north-west; behind the level a pair of men are set to drive to follow this part of the lode, which is worth 301. per fm.; this being 20 fms. further east than the winze, the tin in both cases making north, augurs well for a good run of tin ground all this length. In the bottom of the winze, at the level 100 east, is 12 ft. wide, worth 1001. per fm., and no north winze will be found equal to our expectations when cut. The 30 to drive west on the course of the south lode by four men, 10 fms. stent, or the month, at 40s. per fm.; the lode is small and unproductive, being disordered by the cross-course. The cross-cut to drive south at the 20, from the eastern shaft, on the caunter lode, by four men, 10 fms. stent, or the month, at 30s. per fm. The 10 to drive west by four men, 10 fms. stent, or the month, at 35s. per fm.; in this end we have gone through a lode about 2 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls, and a flooken on the footwall 4 in. wide; the lode is composed of mounds, copper, quartz, and blende, and is a very promising lode for being productive of copper in depth, and as soon as we have opened a little more west, to see if there is not another lode to the west, we intend to open on this one a few fathoms, to prove its bearing and under to the west, and towards the engine-shaft; it cuts the 20, which we would recommend to be driven as soon as communication will allow. It is our opinion that this is not the copper lode that we have seen and driven on to the north, but a parallel lode with it, and only a few fathoms from it; this we shall soon prove, and inform you. The steps in the 10, on the new lode, to four men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth for tin 101. per fm. In this stop we have an old men's shaft, which is sunk by the side of the lode, with a lift of timber pumps in it, which appears to be of very long standing, as the iron work is completely eaten and gone by the water; no doubt it has been standing some hundreds of years. What extent of work-
ing is carried on to the west we cannot yet see, but it appears they have driven from the shaft west by the side of the lode, and no doubt have taken the lode to the west, and where it was found more productive than by the shaft. We shall clear the old men's workings as fast as we can, and when opened will inform you the particulars. We have not as yet met with the lode in the eastern end, and as the air is very bad for working we have suspended its driving until we get it better ventilated, which we shall do in a short time, by clearing the old men's shaft. The filling and landing is not taken, it being refused at the price offered. The tribute setting is the same as last month, the men having taken for two months. The pitches are just the same as last reported to you. We shall get the repeating lift of pumps to work next week, which will enable us to increase our returns, and hope to get a good parcel of tin ready for sale next month.

PENHALE MOOR.—H. B. Grose, N. Paouce, May 11: Our pay and monthly setting have to-day taken place, and the following are the particulars:—The cross-cut to drive south to the new lode by six men, at 42s. 6d. per fathom; the ground is favourable for driving, and letting out

right for driving, and our progress is slow. Thomas's pitch is producing 4 tons per ft worth 77. per ton. Bowden's pitch is worth 2 tons per fm. Our next sampling will be about 100 tons, and we are now in a position to raise 50 tons per month. We have a full supply of water, and are doing our best to keep the mine clear of water and stu-

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE GREAT WHEAL ALFRED ore, sold at Redruth Tackling on May 9 (computed 261 tons), weighed off 299 tons 20 cwt. 2 qrs., and realised 1288*l.* 16*s.*, being nearly 200*l.* more than estimated.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The last sale, of 4 tons of copper, realised 116*l.*, and 12 tons realised 168*l.*. The pump-shaft is being sunk below the 30 with all dispatch, and the 40 will be driven under the rich ore ground as soon as possible.

TRIMLEY HALL.—This mine is situated near and to the east of North Miners, in a beautiful limestone stratification, having already discovered four splendid looking lodes. Upon a junction of three lodes a shaft is being sunk, producing at a depth of 4 fms. only fine lumps of lead, and it is expected in a fathom or two more sinking to come into a good course of ore. A winze has been sunk upon a north lode about 4 fms. to 5 fms., and a level is being extended from same, in the end of which the lode is now upwards of 2 ft. wide, with beautiful yellow clay, spar, and lead. The captain this day reports that he broke lumps of solid lead last night weighing 10 lbs. to 14 lbs. It is thought the former parties drove on the wrong course in the adit. This mine is situated at the border of the coal formation, similar to Miners, and likely to become soon a profitable mine to the adventurers.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—There has been an improvement since the meeting in the lode in the 234 fm. level, which is now worth 70*l.* per fathom.

TREVOOLE.—The improvement in the 80 west, on the engine or old lode, as it approaches the elvan is a most important feature in this mine. There are two lodes yet unwrought in the western part of the mine, which can be reached by a cross-cut from Stephens's shaft at a very small cost of time and money. The junction of the granite and kilas in the eastern part of the mine is well worthy attention. The former workings appear to have been midway between the junction with the granite and kilas on the east, and the great elvan and cross-course on the west. Fortunately the shafts and levels and work done, at a cost of over 30,000*l.*, are available for developing both these points.

LONG RAKE MINE.—This extensive run of mines, situated in the very heart of the Halkin Mountain, one of the richest districts for lead in the United Kingdom, has changed hands, and after an interregnum of seven years, has again been set to work. If this concern, under the energetic management who have secured it, does not speedily enter the Dividend List, we are greatly mistaken.

EAST CARN BREA.—This young mine is holding out great chances of a successful enterprise at a further depth, at present down below the 40 fm. level. They raise ore to more than half pay the cost. The lodes traverse Wheal Sparrow, where an engine should be placed.

PEDON-AN-DREIA MINES.—The shareholders here have reason to rejoice at the present state of the mine; they have a very large lode in the engine-shaft, going below the 110, and a level east in the 110 fm. level, 10 ft. big, and yielding tin. The chief improvement of late has been in a winze going down below the 100, where its value is over 100*l.* per fathom. The 110 east will shortly come under this dip, and then they must look out for considerable monthly returns of tin, which all say will be found, thus making it a dividend mine. Shares are low, but the majority firmly held by highly respectable parties.

NEW CROW HILL.—The shaft has been set to sink below the 55. The men have been employed in cutting out the lode in the 35, under the ground which has proved productive in the 15; this has opened well, and a pitch has been set there at 3*s.* In 1*l.* for lead, and nothing for munitie; this will keep up our returns. The opening up of the lode here so satisfactorily induced the agents to set the 35 to drive.

NORTH DOWNS.—The prospects of this valuable property are of the first-class, and no doubt at the next meeting a dividend will be declared. They sampled this week 240 tons of the usual good quality ore, which will leave a handsome profit on the two months' working. The bottom level continues to open up tribute ground, that will be worked at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*. The engine-shaft is being vigorously sunk, so that no time may be lost in getting the 60 under the ore ground referred to. Should this level open up as well as the 50 has done, and which there is every reason for believing, the dividends will be continuous for a long period.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The sale of tinstuff from this mine last week was 784*l.*, instead of 600*l.*, as stated, and the copper realised 130*l.*, instead of 120*l.*. The prospects continue to improve.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINE.—I called at this mine on Wednesday to enquire how the lode appeared, when I learned from one of the miners, as well as from the agent, that the lode continued as good as ever. If the ore should hold down a few fathoms, of which the agents feel confident, the value of the shares will rise, perhaps, to 10*l.* per share, instead of 2*l.*, at which, I understand, some have changed hands lately. The contents of the lode exhibit some of the finest stones of copper ever raised in the district, and afford every indication of a large deposit. As soon as a level can be opened, and pursued east and west on the lode, enough ore can be raised to meet the cost of the mine. I am glad on account of my friends who have invested in the concern for this discovery, and shall advise them to hold on. I am sorry that I did not purchase some shares when the price was low. The manager, Capt. Dale, holds a tenth part; and the purser (Mr. Spargo) has about a quarter of the mine, so that they are likely to do well; for their perseverance they well deserve success. In the plan of the set, published in your last Supplement, Justice was not done to the concern. It would appear therefrom that the "Dinner" lode was almost entirely out of the set, whereas, by its southerly underlie, it dips into it at 30 fms. from surface, near "Dinner" old shaft, and westward at a much shallower level. There is one important fact, omitted in the notice attached to the aforesaid plan, which deserves attention, as imparting additional force to the arguments in favour of the mine—the great cross-course which intersects Wheal Buller, East Basset, Great South Tolgus, and South Tolgus, also intersects this mine, and it is in proximity to this cross-course that so much wealth has been realised in those mines. As a natural inference, may we not expect Great North Tolgus to be equally as good?

WHEAL HENDRA.—The 12 fm. level is driving, and on tribute; we are raising some good tinstuff from this end. A good branch of tin is in the shaft, which is sinking. We are stopping the bottom in the 12 west, from which tinstuff is raising, and the prospects are very encouraging throughout.

GREAT FORTUNE is looking better, and generally improved throughout.

BORLASE CONSOLS.—The works at this mine are being carried on with great spirit. The wheel-pit is completed, and the water-wheel (36 feet in diameter by 5 feet in the breast) is in course of erection, and the trenches for conveying the water from the river to the wheel are completed, and the men engaged preparing the shafts and adits, so that this mine will very soon be in full operation. No steam-engine is required, which is a saving to the company of 500*l.* a year, the water-wheel being sufficient for all purposes. The lode will be one of the cheapest worked mines in the county. The ground is a dry and easy for driving, very little timber being required.

MINING IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.—An influential company for working a valuable lead and barytes property in Glamorganshire has just been formed, and sanguine hopes are entertained that it will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. The geological features correspond with those of the best lead districts of the country, coal can be obtained at 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and there will be a ready market for the barytes. Capt. Jos. Hodge and Nicholas Ennor have reported favourably upon the property. Mr. Ennor writes:—"The ancient miners appear to have opened on these lodes in places to the depth of a few fathoms, and in an adjoining field they must have mined and smelted extensively; indeed, I can safely say that I have not for a very long time seen such a promising mine as this, showing strong and good lead ore at every point, and at the bottom of the mine the most encouraging. It is a mine well deserving spirited trial, and a sufficient capital ought to be at once called up to carry it out systematically. The two trial shafts, if commenced at once, would be down before the levels were extended to meet them. Therefore, it will be seen that in about twelve months all this work could be carried out, and, if I am not very much deceived, a good and lasting mine laid open."

POLGEAR.—The lode in the engine-shaft is at present disordered by a cross-course, though producing some good stones of copper ore in the western end. The stopes are producing some good work for tin. There is a large pile of tinstuff at surface of good quality, which will be returned as soon as the stamps are complete. The engine, with the stamps, are nearly finished.

EAST TRESKERBY has commenced driving towards the rich copper lode, and great expectations are entertained.

NORTH TRESKERBY is opening up remarkably well. On Thursday last 345 tons of ore were sampled, of very good quality; this will leave a good profit to the shareholders. The engine-shaft has improved, and the prospects of this favourite undertaking are most cheering. The new lode, which has recently been opened on in the Brigian Mine, runs through the whole of North Treskerby set, and is entirely unwrought, so that the discovery in the Brigian is of the highest importance to this mine. The trial shaft in Brigian, which is only 7 fms. deep, and 10 fms. only from the boundary on the course of the lode, is worth 50*l.* per fm., the lode being 6 ft. wide, and of a most promising character for its improvement. This lode has made larger and richer courses of ore in this district than any other lode, and the ore has continued from near the surface to a considerable depth.

MINING IN IRELAND.—A company is forming to purchase and work Lord Donnell's highly-promising mineral property in County Cork, near the Knockmahon Mine (which have yielded nearly 270,000*l.* profit to the Mining Company of Ireland), and extending to a short distance to the River Suir. "The characters of the stratum and lodes are similar to those of the Knockmahon Mine; moreover, and this is a most important geological and mineralogical feature) a series of elvan courses exists in this ground, such as have evidently had in the rich mines of the vicinity effects as beneficial as like courses have had in the great majority of cases in profitable mines in Cornwall. The distance to a place of shipment is short, and the roads good; timber in abundance may be had in the neighbourhood at a cheap rate; miners are numerous, and wages moderate; in fine, the local advantages are very considerable. One circumstance, however, should be more especially noted,—the very high percentage of the ore of the district, which is much above the average of Cornish ore." The set has been selected with great care, it extends over 1800 acres, nearly four miles long on the course of the lodes, and a mile wide, and a lease will be granted for 31 years, at a royalty of 1-20th. The promoters have also concluded a similar arrangement with Mr. N. M. Power respecting his contiguous lands of Fathlegg and Cheekpoint. Capt. Wm. Paul, many years manager of Tinrobert Mines, and under whose practical superintendence the Knockmahon Mines yielded a profit of 100,000*l.* in 100 months, reports very favourably of the property, and his opinion is corroborated by Capt. John Phillips, formerly manager of Treanys and other mines.

WEST DOLOCOATH.—Amongst the many sources of enterprise opening up in Cornwall few will excel in merit the prospects of West Dolcoath. Situated upon the great lodes that traverse and fructify the Redruth and Camborne districts, with a body of ore discovered only a few feet under the adit, it may be confidently predicted that this mine at no very distant period must become a very extensive and profitable one. Situated to the east of the Rosewarne and to the west of Dolcoath, and upon the great champion vein that enriches the great and profit-giving lodes of the county. Midway between great and lasting mines, its permanency may be safely relied on, since its neighbour and namesake is still as rich as ever, and making immense returns of tin from a depth of 300 fathoms under the level of the sea. A very fine 45-inch cylinder engine has been purchased for this mine, which is about to be erected immediately, and those who wish to hold an interest in young and healthy Cornish mining speculations are confidently advised not to neglect so good an opportunity. The lodes are the first in Cornwall, the management the best that can be selected, and being worked under the cost-book Principle the proprietors will have the usual advantage of investigating the accounts periodically, both at the mines and in London, or they may always be looked

into at the London office. The monetary matters have been placed in the hands of Mr. Spargo, which is a guarantee that they will be conducted with honesty, ability and energy.

WHEAL HIRABLE.—The works are being carried on with vigour, and the mine is being rapidly developed. The sales of tin are equal to the increased expenditure; and as soon as one or two levels are opened large profits may be expected.

NORTH HAFOD MINE.—The Cardiganshire district, so long known as one of the most certain as to profitable lead mines of any in the United Kingdom, is now developing, under the feeling that the Milford and Manchester Railway must lead to great facilities for this hitherto isolated country. Some of the mines in this district have divided as much as 1600 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested, and as much as 200 per cent. per annum is almost the common rate of interest paid by the general mines of North Cardiganshire—that is to say, that those who have invested 100*l.* are in receipt of 200*l.* a year. Some of the mines have given to the fortunate holders as much as 1600*l.* a year profit on an outlay of 100*l.*, and it is only fair to call attention to this meritorious district that has been in some measure kept in the dark, to bring some less favourable things into the light.

CATHEDRAL MINE.—The reports of experienced mine agents, known as men of caution, agree in stating that the ground comprised in this set is well worthy of a vigorous and bona fide trial. It is stated that their testimony is sufficient to ensure for this undertaking a favourable reception from the investing public.

GREAT CHINNIS.—The lode in the 100 west has been cut through 7 ft., and the south wall not yet reached. There is a leader on the north wall 2 feet wide, producing good work for copper ore, and indications of further improvement. The ground is improved in the 100 east: 50 tons of copper ore will be sampled on Monday.

SOUTH CONDERROW.—The report continues favourable. The shaft is being sunk with all possible dispatch. This set is situated in one of the finest copper districts in the county, having West Basset and South Frances on the east, East Grenville and Wheal Grenville on the south, Tolcarne on the west, and Conderrow on the north. The stratum is kilas, and it is calculated they will soon be in the granite. The lode now sinking on will produce an abundance of copper, similar in character to West Basset.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—There is now to be seen at the office most splendid samples of lead ore and barytes, which have been broken this week. The lode in the end is 3 feet wide, yielding excellent stones of lead; a finer lode, the agent writes, he never saw. The lode for barytes is also 3 feet wide solid, in the deep adit level, of a very good quality, and having 100 fathoms backs on the course of the lode.

WEST CONDERROW.—The lode in the engine-shaft has considerably improved, and is now producing stones of copper and tin. In the 24 east the cross-cut has intersected a tin branch, and an improvement is expected in a few days. The machinery and plant are in good working order, and the prospects of the mine are good.

It is always a source of satisfaction to us to find the public supporting bona fide exertions for the development of mining, and it is not often more powerfully exemplified than in the case of the CUDDRA MINES. It has not often been our privilege to see a more highly respectable and influential proprietary than attended the general meeting of that association on Tuesday last, the details of which appear elsewhere. It will probably be within the recollection of our readers that this enterprise was introduced to the notice of the investing public some 12 months since, upon terms highly creditable to its promoters. There was a large proportion of work done, which was of considerable value to the new company—viz., an engine-shaft 100 fathoms deep, the sinking of which must have cost some thousands of pounds; and, in addition, there were other important shafts and works. All these necessary but expensive adjuncts to success were transferred to the new company, without either bonus or free shares, the only charge being a nominal amount for expenses. We need not here advert to the injury done to mining through the allotment of free shares, as the evil effect of adopting such a course is already too well known. During the year the Cuddra Mines have been at work a powerful pumping-engine has been erected, and the mines drained 90 fms. below the adit, and all the levels cleared and put in order for raising both tin and copper. The tin lode is of gigantic size, being from 4 ft. to 4 fms. in width, and the indications for copper are most promising. In the immediate vicinity of these mines the same lode has produced, and is still producing, a considerable quantity of tin; and seeing that in the Cuddra Mines they have an abundance of the same description of stuff, and that a powerful steam-engine will be set to work in a few days capable of working 100 heads of stamps, there is every reason to believe that it will become a permanent dividend-paying property. Great praise is due to the energy and perseverance which have been from the commencement so strikingly manifested by both executive and agents; and the present as well as the prospective position of the undertaking is such as to justify the assumption that their labours will be crowned with success, and that a handsome and well-merited return will be made to the influential proprietary who have become associated with this enterprise.

WHEAL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.—The mine was formally taken possession of on March 9 on behalf of the new company. The reports state that the supply of water is now ample. The first shipment of silver-lead on account of the company had been sent off to Melbourne for reshipment to this country. The directors are now prepared to issue the 2000 reserved shares, at a premium of 5*s.* per share for the first 1000, and 10*s.* per share for the remainder, according to priority of application.

NEW WINNING IN SOUTH DURHAM.—At a period like the present, when the uses of coal are so continually extending, it affords us pleasure to notice the opening out of fresh fields of this invaluable mineral. During the past eighteen months a new winning has been in progress at Adelaide's Colliery, near Shildon, in the county of Durham, and on the 8th inst. the Brockwell seam, to which the pit was being sunk, was reached at a depth of 172 fathoms, found to be 5 feet thick, and of approved quality. At the commencement of the undertaking the Messrs. Pease, to whom the colliery belongs, took advantage of one of the old shafts, which, having been first filled up, was then widened out to the required diameter of 14½ feet (exclusive of walling), and thus about one-third of the depth was accomplished in a short time, and at a comparatively trifling outlay. The real difficulties of the undertaking then began, and very shortly the feeder of water increased to upwards of 900 gallons per minute, which having been with some delay and difficulty overcome by means of pumping, was tubbed back in the usual way, and occasioned but little trouble afterwards. Indeed, for a great part of the subsequent depth the quantity of water met with was so small that it was drawn to bank in tubs, and the pumps were removed out of the shaft, an advantage which all who have had the charge of deep workings will know well how to appreciate. The seam which has been reached has been extensively wrought for many years past at St. Helen's, Woodhouse Close, and other collieries in the neighbourhood, and the coal being suitable both for household, steam, and cooking purposes, it cannot fail to prove a very serviceable addition to the supplies so largely required in the iron-making district of Cleveland, where it will principally be vended. Two other seams of workable thickness and quality were passed through in sinking, and will no doubt be developed whenever the demand seems to warrant any extension of operations. The average rate of progress from first to last has been about 2 fathoms per week, and the entire time occupied in making the winning has scarcely exceeded a year and a half, which, considering the depth and the tedious and doubtful nature of all such operations, must be regarded as extremely short. No serious accident of any kind has occurred during the progress of the work, and too much credit can scarcely be awarded to those who have had the oversight of the undertaking. The mining engineer under whose direction the whole of the operations have been conducted is Mr. John Graham, of Shildon, a gentleman whose experience pre-eminently fitted him for such a responsible charge; and Mr. Wm. Coulson, of Durham, has discharged his duty as contractor in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the proprietors of the colliery.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER.—In extracting copper from the ore, according to the process recently patented by Mr. F. W. Dache, of Swansea, the ore is first pulverised. In case of its containing sulphur, the latter must be totally expelled by calcination; but in the event of the ore being free from sulphur contents, this preliminary process need not, of course, be adopted. After the completion of this process the ore is mixed with somewhere about 8 per cent. of sulphate of iron (which falls as a waste product in the subsequent extraction of the copper by cementation), and is subjected to a short calcining process at a low temperature until such time as is required to decompose the sulphate of iron into peroxide of this matter, the sulphuric acid combining instead of it with the copper contents of the ore in the shape of sulphate of copper. The ore is now withdrawn from the calciner, and allowed to cool, afterwards put into proper kind of vessels, and lavished with hot water, which will extract the now soluble copper produce wholly or nearly so. In case of failure, this process of treatment with sulphate of iron may be repeated a second time over. The leavings after washing out of the copper will in many cases, more especially when a clean iron pyrites has been the ore, under treatment, form a most valuable material for the iron furnaces, as this process it has been found to clean the ore of all its sulphur contents. In case the copper ore should contain also as gangue, or if it should be mixed up otherwise with large proportions of alumina, the foregoing process may be modified somewhat. The ore is to be pulverised and calcined, so as to expel the sulphur completely; after this the ore is withdrawn from the calciner, allowed to get cold, and is mixed with such a proportion of sulphuric acid as will thoroughly damp it. This mixture is now allowed to stand in heaps for 24 hours. It is afterwards put into the calciner, and subjected to a slow calcining fire until such time as will nearly expel all visible fumes of sulphuric acid, and until the iron of the ore, which has been transferred into a sulphate, is again decomposed into a peroxide, and has become insoluble. The ore thus calcined with sulphuric acid is now washed out with water, as in the previous case, to remove the copper which is soluble. In both instances the precipitation of the copper is effected by any of the known and practised methods.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, May 17, 1861.

COPPER. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			SHEETS. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
Best selected....	ton	101 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 16	10 0	—
Tough cake.....	"	98 0 0	Do (hammered) 17	0 18 0	0
Tile.....	"	95 0 0	Do, in fagots.....	18 10 0	19 0 0
Burra Burra.....	"	102 0 0	English, Spring.....	18 0 23 0	0
Copapo.....	"	96 0 0	Beasmer's Engineers Tool 44	0 0	—
Copper wire.....	lb.	0 10 0	Spindle.....	30 0 0	—
ditto tubes.....	"	0 11 0	QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0	p. bottle
Sheeting & bolts.....	"	0 0 11	Foreign.....	17 17 6	18 0 0
Bottoms.....	"	0 1 0	To arrive.....	18 5 0	18 10 0
Old (Exchange).....	"	0 0 9½	IRON. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
			Bars, Welsh, in London.....	6 5 0	6 10 0
			Do, to arrive.....	6 17 6	—
			Nail rods.....	7 0 0	—
			" Stafford, in London.....	7 7 6	7 15 0
			Bars, ditto.....	7 10 0	8 0 0
			Hoops, ditto.....	8 10 0	8 15 0
			Sheets, single.....	9 0 0	9 15 0
			Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Redlined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0	5 0 0
			Bars, common, ditto.....	5 0 0	—
			Ditto, merchant, in Tees.....	6 15 0	7 0 0
			Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	5 0 0	—
			Ditto, Swed. in London.....	11 5 0	12 0 0
			To arrive.....	11 10 0	—
			Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 8	2 10 0
			Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	—	—
			Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	—	—
			Staffordshire Forge Fig.....	3 10 0	3 12 6
			Welsh Forge Fig.....	—	—
			LEAD. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
			English Pig.....	30 15	0 22 0
			Ditto sheet.....	31 15	0 22 0
			Ditto red lead.....	22 15	0 0 0
			Ditto white.....	28 10	0 30 0
			Ditto patent shot.....	24 0	0 24 0
			Spanish.....	30 0	0 20 0
			At the works, 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per box less.		

REMARKS.—There has been only a small amount of business transacted in metals during the week, the difficulty of obtaining money accommodation in consequence of the rise in the Bank rate being so generally anticipated, acting with the depressing influence of American affairs, causes great dulness to be manifested. Prices for the most part are very low, but in the face of such unpropitious signs speculators will not operate, and even the regular shippers hold off. The last mail from China brings rather an improved statement of the metal markets out there, and though at present but few good orders have been received, this news will tend slightly to counteract the dull feeling here. The prospects of the summer trade is as yet anything but cheering.

COPPER.—The market for English descriptions is tolerably firm, although the demand is quiet. The activity which has of late been evinced in foreign has abated, causing a reaction, which has left the market somewhat stagnant. Burra Burra, 102*l.*; Kapunda, 102*l.*; Copiapo, 96*l.*; Chilli, in Liverpool, 88*l.* to 89*l.*. Yellow metal inactive, at 8*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*

IRON.—Rails continue without improvement, and ironmasters are very badly supplied with orders; merchant bars, in consequence, are now to be purchased at an extremely low figure—sellers at 5*l.*, f.o.b. in Wales, and 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. in the Thames; there is, however, less enquiry, and makers are wanting specifications for running contracts. Staffordshire descriptions are unaltered in price, and continue in fair request. Best brands only are saleable, the commoner makes being entirely neglected by shippers. Swedish bars are difficult to place at the reduced price of 11*l.* 5*s.*, ex ship in the Thames, at which sellers for cash can be found. Scotch pigs, shipping brands, are steady; closing price on "Change to-day for mixed numbers 48*s.* 3*d.*, being an advance of 9*d.* since last week.

LEAD.—The prices at which this metal is now to be bought are lower than at any time since the autumn of 1858, when for a short period English pig was quoted at the same as now—20*l.* 15*s.* for ordinary quality, 22*l.* for best brands, but notwithstanding this, lead does not command the attention of speculators, though a glance at the prices ruling during several years past will indicate pretty certainly an eventual increase in value. Sheet and shot are very slow of sale. Spanish pigs, soft quality, 20*l.*

SPELTER.—This metal participates in the general dulness; warrants have changed hands during the week at 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* on the spot for cash, and there are still sellers at this price. The large stock in London contributes to weaken the market.

ZINC quiet, at former quotation—24*l.*

TIN.—Great quietude prevails in tin, smelters of English endeavour to keep up an appearance of firmness, and fixed rates are pretty well adhered to. Foreign is lower, and exhibits still a declining tendency. Straits, 123*l.* 10*s.* to 124*l.*; Banca, 128*l.* (nominal).

TIN-PLATES.—The demand has lately fallen off considerably, but without materially affecting quotations, needy makers and holders having seized the opportunity during the late period of activity to diminish their stocks, and manufacturers generally seem inclined to hold firmly for present prices.

STEEL.—Business is reported in Swedish keg for arrival; price has not transpired. English dull.

QUICKSILVER unaltered; 7*l.* per bottle of 75 lbs., nett.

GLASGOW, MAY 16.—The pig iron trade maintains its activity, last week's shipments have been 16,045 tons, as compared with 16,015 tons in the corresponding week of 1860.

BOSTON, U.S., APRIL 30.—From the 1st to the 13th instant there was considerable activity in the market for mining shares. From the latter date to the 27th inst. the transactions were very light. Yesterday and today there has been a marked change. Several of the leading stocks are again in demand, and some sales have been made at an advance over the lowest prices of the month. Ingot copper remains at the very low price of 19 to 19½ cents, cash. But the demand for export to France, and for war purposes, must give it, ere long, an upward tendency.

The MINING SHARE MARKET for some weeks has been in a state of the greatest excitement in regard to East Wheal Grenville, and during the last few days it has not in any way abated, but rather increased. It seems strange, when a respectable proprietary have invested their money in a mine, and are rewarded with a discovery which, to say the least, gives them great promise of success, that their shares should be immediately attacked by the "bears" of the market—men, for the most part, who do not hold shares, but would seem to live by depreciating the property of others. This, however, is but one of the results of gambling for time bargains, which we have so often deprecated, and which appears now to be reduced to a regular system. During the past month, and especially for the last "fortnight's account," some thousands of shares more than East Grenville consists of have been sold, speculatively, by parties (in some cases owning no shares whatever) upon the chance of knocking down the price, so as to buy them in by the account-day at lower rates than they were sold for; and to aid these operations, a regular staff of inspectors would appear to be kept near the mines—in many cases, we fear, buying and selling on "joint account" with those in London for whom they assume merely to act as inspectors; and the consequence is that telegrams to suit peculiar operations are sent up and freely handed about, to the injury of the market value of the property, and the perplexity of all. There is also another phase of this question, in the mental anxiety it entails upon the local agents of mines. For no matter how careful, how honest, or correct in their judgments ultimate results may prove them to have been, they cannot for the moment stand up against jobbing inspectors, whose personal interests may be in direct antagonism to the success of the mines. And not only do agents suffer, but mining itself; for numbers of respectable people have lately sold out of mining investments altogether, in disgust at the practices we have referred to, and because they have found their property subject to such discreditable proceedings. In reference more particularly to East Grenville—when the discovery was first made, the principal agents in Cornwall spoke in high favour of it, and many of them bought shares at the highest prices. That too much may have been made of the pecuniary value of the lode is just possible; but were it of no money value whatever, the indications at such a depth (not more than 25 fms. perpendicular) are sufficient to stamp it a first-class speculation, and one which will, doubtless, stand upon its own merits, notwithstanding every attempt made to injure it. At the present "account" we understand that between 2000 and 3000 shares, nearly half the mine, have been bought from the market by gentlemen intending to hold them (when they get them delivered) as investments, and they will again buy largely should the market recede; so that good is likely to come out of evil, and the mine may

shortly be in a very few hands indeed. The shares at our last were 43s. 6d. Next day, 46s. to 48s.; Tuesday, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; Wednesday, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; Thursday, opened 48s. buyers, and left off 43s. sellers. Friday, opened 42s., and leave off 46s. to 48s. During these days, however, great fluctuations took place hourly, all of which it would be impossible to record. A telegram received from the agent of the mine, on Friday values the lode in the shaft as follows:—"Copper from 15s. to 20s. per fm., with every appearance of going better: tin, 10s. per fm." The settling in the share market, we understand, has gone off very badly, and large numbers of shares have not been delivered (up to 4 o'clock), and notices will be given to "buy them in" against those who sold them, as soon as the customary time has expired. Devon Great Consols, 350 to 360; at the annual meeting, on Tuesday, the general balance-sheet showed assets over liabilities of 97,648l. During the past twelve months 21,833 tons of ore had been sold, and the ores in reserve still estimated at 61,176 tons.

Notwithstanding the excitement attending East Grenville, and the preparation and settlement of the account, which must have been the heaviest ever known in the Mining Market; a large amount of general business has been transacted in East Caradon, Marke Valley, Wheal Unity, West Polmar, Lady Bertha, North Buller, Cook's Kitchen, North Downs, Trelawny, West Caradon, Ludcott, Great Retallack, East Russell, Carn Camborne, &c. East Caradon opened after our last at 25 to 26, being an advance of 3s. 000l. on the mine in about two days; and after declining to 22, and fluctuating very much, they leave of 25s. to 25s. The mine is improving at the 10, the west end being valued at 80s. per fm. and the east end 70s. per fathom. Marke Valley at our last was 7 to 7s. and rose suddenly to 8s. 9; and, after a very large business, leave off at 8s. to 8s. Alfred Consols flat, at 1s. to 2s.; Bryn Gwlog, 32 to 34; Camborne Vean, 1s. to 1s.; Cargoll, 17 to 18. Cook's Kitchen have been in demand, and advanced to 22s. West Caradon, after declining to 65 without any ostensible cause, rallied, and leave off at 71 to 73. West Polmar have been largely dealt in at 19s. to 21s., with an upward tendency, and likely to go higher. Wheal Grenville have been flat, at 2s. to 2s.; the call at the meeting was 6s. per share, the new steam-whim having been charged in the accounts and other extras on account of the new machinery. The east Grenville lode, which has been cut near the boundary, and in Grenville is as promising as when first cut at East Grenville; and as it will be sunk upon at once a good discovery may be made here. Carn Brea, 90 to 95; Cliffland and Westworth, 1s. to 2s.; Copper Hill, 95 to 100; East Basset, 95 to 100; East Budnick and Mount, 4s. Wheal Unity have been largely dealt in, advanced to 19s., 21s., and leave off 17s. to 18s. The mine has greatly improved of late, and there is a very fair probability of its taking a better position ere long. West Fowey, 5; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. per share was declared, leaving 109l. 15s. 5d. to credit of the next account. The copper part of the mine is not looking so well, but the agents hope to sell 15 tons of tin per month. Great Retallack have been in good request, at 24s. to 26s.; the mine has again sampled 500 tons of blende, of which quantity 200 tons are of superior quality to any yet sold.

Rosewarne United, 20 to 25; at the meeting the accounts showed 1699l. 13s. against the company, and a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The ends for the last four months have not been looking well, but the pitches are productive. During the winter there was great difficulty in keeping the water, and a new boiler, charged in the accounts 208l. 10s., had to be put in. East Carn Brea, 7s. to 8s.; East Russell, 6 to 6s.; Great Alfred, 11s. to 13s.; Herodsfoot, 39 to 41; Lady Bertha, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Merilyn, 7s. 6d. to 20s.; New Seton, 53 to 55; New Treleigh, 42s. 6d. to 45s. North Downs, 4 to 4s.; the ore for sale on the mine will realise about 2000l., and leave a good profit. At Trevoole, the 80 west on the engine lode has been commenced driving, with a view to drain Stephen's shaft; the lode is improving. North Frances, 4 to 4s.; North Minera, 32s. to 34s.; North Robert, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; North-Treskerby, 23 to 25s.; Par Consols, 8s. to 9s.; Pendene, 5s. to 5s.; Providence Mines, 40 to 42s.; Stridridge Consols, 9s. to 10s.; South Caradon, 300 to 305; South Carn Brea, 1s. to 2s.; South Frances, 130 to 135; Stray Park, 35 to 37; Trevelyan Consols, 12 to 14; Wendron Consols, 20 to 22s.; West Basset, 17 to 18; West Rose Down, 11s. to 12s.; West Seton, 240 to 245; West Trevelyan, 1s. to 3s.; Wheal Arthur, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Basset, 90 to 95; Wheal Buller, 107s. to 112s.; Wheal Clifford, 170 to 175; Wheal Crebore, 11s. to 12s.; Wheal Harriett, 38s. to 40s.; Wheal Ludcott, 3s. to 3s.; Wheal Margaret, 49 to 51; Wheal Mary Ann, 11 to 13; Wheal Moyle, 2s. to 2s.; Wheal Sydney, 25s. to 30s. Wheal Trelawny shares have advanced to 17s. 18s.; the mine will sample 80 tons of crop ore for five weeks, and there is probability of a dividend again before long, which certainly says something for the new management.

On the Stock Exchange Mining Shares have been actively dealt in during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British mining shares:—East Caradon, 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. Great Wheal Vor, 5s.; Providence, 40s.; Stray Park, 35s.; Wheal Trelawny, 14s. 17s.; West Caradon, 70s.; Alfred Consols, 2s.; East Basset, 99s. 101s.; East Wheal Russell, 6s. 6s.; Great South Tolgus, 4s.; Herodsfoot, 39s. 40s.; Great Wheal Alfred, 1s. 1s.; Margaret, 51s.; Tincroft, 5s.; West Seton, 345s. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—General, 24s.; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1s. 1s.; Bon Accord, 2s. 2s.; Kapunda, 2s. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—Fortuna, 2s. 2s.; United Mexican, 5s. 5s.; 5s. 5s.; 5s. 5s.; St. John del Rey, 33s. 33s.; 33s. 33s.; 33s. 33s.; Cobre, 39s.; Linares, 8s. 9s. 8s.

Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares still continue steady "outside." St. John del Rey, Great Northern, and United Mexican shares have attracted most attention during the week, the former having advanced slightly in price, such advance being maintained, the closing prices being 33s. 35s.; Great Northern, 1s. 1s. United Mexican are without alteration, leaving off 5s. 4s.; Kapunda firm, at 2s. 2s.; Worthing, hardly so good, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. The particulars to hand per last mail respecting the Australian Mines are in every instance encouraging, progress being steadily made. Linares, 8s. 9s.; Cobre, 39s. 41s.; Fortuna, 2s. 3s. Bon Accord quiet, at 4s.; General, 24s. 4s., slightly flatter.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1427 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,097l. 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 111l. 17s.; average produce, 12s.; average price per ton, 11s. 5s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 173 tons. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date	Tons	Standard	Produce	Price per ton	Ore cop.
April 30	1097	117	12	11 5 6	93 5 0
April 30	1025	117	12	11 5 6	93 5 0
May 14	1427	111	17	12 1/2	93 1 0

Compared with the last sale the standard remains unchanged. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 1l. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s. 1d. Of the 1427 tons sold on Tuesday, 1151 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9 7-16, and sold at an average standard of 116l. 2s. 8d.=8l. 15s. per ton of ore. The remaining 276 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 23, and sold at an average standard of 104l. 13s. 8d.=21l. 16s. 6d. per ton of ore. On May 21 there will be offered for sale 1968 tons of ore, from Cobre, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Ballycummisk, Wallaroo (South Australia), Cronebane, and Tigrion.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, Messrs. Todd, Naylor, and Co. sampled about 560 tons of copper ores (ex Duchess of Lancaster), for sale on the 25th inst.

At the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company annual meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for the year ending March 31 showed a credit balance of 17,268l. 7s. 9d., in addition to which the company have 5000l. Exchequer bills in hand. During the year dividends have been declared amounting to 47,104l. (46s. per share). The sales of ore have amounted to 21,833 tons, realising net 108,465l. 11s. 10d. In the returning of the ore a reduction of 6s. 6d. per ton has been made. The directors report that the surest evidence of the continued prosperity of the company are the obvious facts of dividends paid, the cash balance in hand, and the amount of the reserves of ore remaining in the mines. The dividends paid to the shareholders are only 1l. per share less than last year; the cash balance is a trifle in excess; and the reserves of ore have suffered a diminution of only 1600 tons; a state of things which, after seventeen years of success, the directors venture to assert is worthy of much congratulation. Capt. Jas. Richards's report was read, detailing at great length the operations at the mines during last year, and also a carefully-prepared estimate of the ore ground laid open, from which it appeared that the stock of ore in reserve in the mines amounts to 61,176 tons. Resolutions were passed receiving and adopting the report, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

At the Minera Mining Company meeting, on April 30, a dividend of 4l. 5s. per share (on the profits of Lady Day quarter) was declared.

At the Eym Mine meeting, on May 8 (Mr. J. Parker in the chair), the accounts showed that the ore sold during the year realised 6807l., being an excess over the previous year's receipts of 5091l. 9s. 4d. The balance in the bank to the company's credit was 2176l. 14s. 10d., as against 1617l. 3s. 11d. last year, an increase of 559l., besides paying dividends amounting to 1400l. The result of the operations for the year had been the getting of 605 tons, which was an advance upon last year's produce of 435 tons. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Messrs. T. J. Parker, J. Fordham, W. Holman, J. Elliott, G. Wilson, W. Marples, T. Waterhouse, and C. Goodwin

were re-elected the managing committee; Mr. Fordham was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. J. B. Roberts and W. Greenwood auditors. The sum of 100l. was voted to the managing committee for the ensuing year.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on May 10 (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 623l. 6s. 8d.; ore sold, 2697l. 12s. 9d.; sundries, 17l. 17s. 6d.;—3338l. 11s. 11d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1547l. 5s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 1791l. 11s. 2d. A dividend of 750l. (3s. per share) was declared, and 1041l. 11s. 2d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. Nicholas and Cornish reported that the mine was in good repair, and all the machinery in efficient working condition. There are 135 hands employed. Since the water has been let out of Lord Exmouth's pond, and the mud or sediment taken from the bottom, they have discovered the back of a large masterly lode, to all appearance from 30 to 35 fms. west of the present west lode. They obtained permission to open a small costean pit or two on it, and found it to be a first-class gossan bank, containing quartz and spots of lead, and a lode worthy of being cross-cut at some future day, when circumstances may permit.

At West Fowey Consols meeting on May 7, the accounts for the four months ending February, showed—Balance last audit, 120l. 10s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 1044l. 5s. 1d.; black tin sold, 4377l. 17s. 3d.;—5443l. 13s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4692l. 17s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 749l. 15s. 5d. A dividend of 640l. (2s. per share) was declared, and 109l. 15s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Puckey and Dunstan reported that the copper part has sadly fallen off. The 110 west was worth 20l. per fm.—Tin Department: The 130 east is worth 20l. per fm.; west worth 15l. per fm. The 125 east is worth 12l. per fm. The 130 east is worth 20l. per fathom. The stopes are yielding well. About 15 tons of tin per month will be returned for the next four months.

At North Roskar Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 245l. 3s. 6d.; mine cost, Feb. and March, 2099l. 8s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 615l. 11s. 10d.; dues, 144l. 9s. 3d.; sublet advanced, 355l. 10s. 3d.; water rent, property tax, and doctor's pence, 61l. 17s. 1d.;—3532l. 15s. 1d.—Copper and tin sold, 3016l. 3s. 1d.; old iron sold, 13l. 2s.; sundries, 3l. 19s. 7d.; leaving debit balance, 498l. 15s. 4d. The appointment of a clerk and storekeeper in place of Mr. Lanyon, resigned, was deferred until the next meeting.

At Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the four months ending March showed—Balance last audit, 295l. 10s. 10d.; mine cost, 2069l. 16s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 1262l. 12s. 4d.; new boiler, 15s. 10d.; dues, 120l. 5s. 6d.;—3987l. 0s. 8d.—Copper ore sold, 1891l. 4s. 10d.; tin dust, 273l. 12s. 10d.; spare materials, 93l. 10s.; leaving debit balance, 1699l. 17s. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Richards, Woolcock, and Cartwright reported that the mine is improving, and that there are hopes of a continuance.

At Exmouth Mine meeting, on May 10 (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1298l. 6s. 2d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1964l. 8s. 10d.;—3262l. 15s.—Calls received, 912l. 19s. 4d.; ore sold, 1076l. 11s. 19s. 5d.; leaving debit balance, 1261l. 16s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. P. and J. Nicholas reported that they could not state any material improvement in the mine during the past two months, but they were in a better position for speedy development. All the machinery on the mine is in good working order, and 135 hands are at present employed.

At the Cudra Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Lankshar in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1624l. 3s. 1d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 194l. 18s. 11d.; tinwork, two months ending March, 243l. 3s. 9d.; tribute balance, 109l. 2s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 149l. 12s. 3d.;—696l. 12s.—Copper ore sold, 309l. 0s. 8d.; tin sold, 212l. 0s. 5d.; crushing ore, 4l. 6s. 8d.; leaving debit balance, 362l. 9s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The correspondence with the directors of Tincroft, relative to working within their boundary, was read, and the proposed terms explained, when it was resolved that "The offer of the ground at Tincroft, at a tribute of 9d. in 1l., on the terms proposed, be accepted; and that the purser be instructed to communicate the same to the secretary of the Tincroft directors, and to instruct the solicitors of this mine to see that the necessary agreement be prepared, with a plan of the ground, showing the boundaries of the two sets, according to the present arrangement; and that Capt. Rutter be requested to meet the directors of Tincroft to arrange the boundary line, and that the purser be requested to convene a special meeting of the shareholders, on the necessary documents being prepared, to confirm the same, and to determine on the necessary engine to be erected at Palmer's shaft."

At the Wheal Grenville meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1349l. 8s. 7d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Messrs. Bentinck, M.P., J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., and F. R. Wilson, were appointed the committee of management. Details in another column.

At New Dolcoath Mine meeting, on May 7, the accounts showed a debit balance of 125l. 17s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The mine is in future to be called "Wheal Lushington," its former name, and Mr. Jas. Gripe was appointed purser (at 2l. 2s. per month), in the place of Mr. Sharpley.

At Wheal Trevelyan special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. B. Norden in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 1406l. 19s. 4d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1340l. 6s. 6d.;—65l. 13s. 8d.—Calls received, 1800l.; tin sold, 212l. 1s.; leaving debit balance, 2737l. 4s. 10d. Capt. R. Kendall recommends Richard's shaft to be sunk to the 50 with all speed, which will probably open remunerative tin ground, and improve the ventilation. At the south mine there are also a few fathoms of tin ground which should be opened, which may leave some profit. Capt. P. Floyd and his solicitor (Mr. J. Berry) were called upon to substantiate the alleged claim to 200 shares, but declined to give any information on the subject, or to produce any document in support of such claim. The resolutions in the cost-book, and Capt. Floyd's receipt in discharge of all claims, were read, and the circumstances attending the formation of the company explained, and it was resolved that Capt. Floyd's advertisement is malicious and unfounded. In consequence of 1675 shares having been relinquished, the desirability of increasing the shares to the former number (6000) will be considered on May 27, and the necessary call will be made.

At the South Buller and West Penstruth Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Parker in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 145l. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At East Crinnis and South Par Consols meeting the accounts for the four months ending Feb. showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3664l. 5s. 6d.; tribute balance, 1201l. 7s. 3d.; calls received, 1621l. 15s.; ore sold and carriage, 1247l. 1s. 11d.; leaving debit balance, 665l. 1s. 4d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. F. Puckey and Charles Merritt reported that in the 150 cross-cut north the lode would be reached in about 4 fms. In the 125 a large stream of water had been cut, and the 112 winze drained; the shoot of ore in that winze would soon be reached under the 125. The rise was held from the 100 to the 112; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 4s. 6d. or 27l. per fm. The agents expected an increase in the returns.

At the Old Tolgus United Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. M. Pound in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1241l. A call of 2l. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At Pridaugh Wood Mine meeting, on May 7, the accounts for the four months ending Feb. showed—Balance last audit, 1654l. 14s. 8d.; calls received, 639l. 10s.; ore sold and sundries, 392l. 18s. 3d.;—1182l. 2s. 11d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 842l. 14s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 345l. 8s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. F. and J. Puckey reported that the lode east was worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The shaft was sunk to the 64, and recommended it to be sunk 16 fms. then to drive east and west, when they expected good results would follow. There were five pitches set, at 8s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. There were 50 tons of copper and 2 tons of tin ore in process of dressing.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland meeting, to be held on June 3, the accounts for the six months ending April 2 will show—Balance last audit, 1099l. 10s. 10d.; ore sold, 1089l. 10s. 10d.; calls received, 1089l. 10s. 10d.;—3268l. 10s. 10d.—Interest and transfer fees, 637l. 15s. 7d.;—8047l. 15s. 5d.—Mine cost, 12d.; prospective works at Silvermines, buildings, mining machinery, and implements, 2849l. 9s. 5d.; office expenses and sundries, 209l. 14s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 4222l. 1s. 1d. The assets, principally cash on deposit at interest, and cash and ore on hand, exceeded the liabilities by 5100l. 9s.

At the Bon Accord Mining Company (annual) meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. H. Dickson in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of cash in hand in London on March 31 last of 7181l. 6s. 8d. From this sum, however, must be deducted 1000l., being the amount of accepted drafts payable on May 20; thus leaving a balance of 6181l. 6s. 8d. available to meet current expenditure; besides the 351l. of calls unpaid at the date when the accounts were made up. The report of the directors having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that during the past year the mining operations had proved the property to the depth of 30 fms.; at that depth the general character of the ground had much improved, and the indications presented were encouraging. He stated that, although the company had been engaged for three years, various causes had interrupted the works—the erection of a large engine and buildings had occupied eight months, and the stoppage occasioned last year by an extraordinary influx of water in a particular part of the workings at the depth of 30 fathoms, and consequent breakage of pitwork, suspending active operations five months more; which showed that during 13 months there had necessarily been a total suspension of operations. It had always been anticipated that ore in the Bon Accord would be found to be deep. The confidence of the directors as to the existence of ore had not abated, but it had required much time and well-directed efforts to get down and prove the ground in depth. He then read a short extract from the report of Captain Jeffrey, as follows:—"I by all means recommend to sink the engine-shaft to the 60 without any delay; the deeper we go the more promising the ground is looking, and in my own mind I have no doubt we shall shortly come to something good, if indications can be taken as a criterion. We have pitwork enough here to go to the 70;" and then the following from the last letter received by the board from the Chairman of the Committee of Management at Adelaide:—"By the contrivance of the dam the water is kept entirely under control, and the engine is not in the slightest degree taxed to keep the mine clear. Having our old engine now under control, we are carrying on the operations as at first intended—endeavouring to attain depth. When I last visited the mine the country in the bottom of the engine-shaft in the 40, had undergone a complete change, and we are now preparing to renew the sinking. The winze lode just pite change, and we are very strongly inclined with copper. I had hoped by this time to have cut it at the 40; but the ground after leaving the shaft has been much harder, consequently the delay. A telegram to-day notes an improvement, and I trust by next mail to be able to give a good report of the lode cut at the 40. We are studying economy in every respect, and are anxious to confine our operations to those workings which give more immediate hopes of success." The report having been adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway (extraordinary general) meeting, on Wednesday, the existing directors having been removed from office, a new body was appointed. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was not expedient there should be any Chancery proceedings with reference to the terms upon which the company acquired the property, and that the motion for removing the bill from the file be approved. The meeting was adjourned.

At the London Flour Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. H. Price in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 292l., after payment of a dividend of 13 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and setting aside a further sum for the liquidation of preliminary expenses. A portion of the remaining shares are to be issued at par. Mr. H. J. Stephens was unanimously re-elected auditor for the ensuing year. The usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

LEEDS, MAY 16.—The amount of business done in Mining Shares has been moderate, and transactions have been of a limited character.—Craven Moor, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor, 7s. to 1s.; North Hildesley, 3s. to 40s.; Brea Consols, 20s. to 32s.; Wensleydale, 6d. to 1s.; Yorkshire, 13s. to 14s.

NIDDERDALE MINE (Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire).—A directors' meeting was held in

Leeds, on the 8th inst., when Capt. B. Calvert reported very favourably on the progress made in extending the works of the mine. The cross-cut in Holebottom royalty is rapidly approaching the Black vein, from which, at a former period, a large quantity of ore was produced close to the boundary of this company's ground. They have raised ore for a second smelting of lead, which will realise about 13 tons.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

COAL MARKET.—Monday, 26 arrivals. The demand for house coal was extremely dull, and prices scarcely so good as last market day. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no change. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; second, 15s. to 16s. per ton; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.—Wednesday: 39 fresh arrivals. The change to summer weather caused increased depression in the prices of house coal, and quotations were reduced 6d. per ton. Hartley's, and manufacturers' quiet, at previous values.—Friday: Only 20 ships having arrived the quantity of house coal on sale was trifling, and the market was firm at Wednesday's prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' quiet. Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d. per ton; Hartley's 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Tanfield, 13s. per ton.—5 cargoes unsold: 100 ships at sea.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 7000 tons of South Wales Coal, for the Cape of Good Hope.—The London Guildhall require 153 tons of Hetton's or Lambton's best Wallsend Coal.

GOLD IN WALES.—FIRST DIVIDEND TO ADVENTURERS.—On May 10 the first dividend—one thousand guineas—from profits on gold in Wales was divided, from the produce of the St. David's Gold Lode, at Clogau Mine. The company have already accumulated, at their London office, upwards of 500 ozs. of gold, the yield being at the rate of about 36 ozs. per week. This will, doubtless, give a fresh impetus to the subject of Gold in Wales; and not the least astonishing fact is, that much of the gold produced has been obtained by "Berdan's machine."

Yesterday being settling-day, the fluctuations in EAST WHEAL GREENWILE shares were of the most astonishing character. The market opened at 2l. sellers, and in two or three hours afterwards were at 2l. 7s. buyers for cash, the rumour being that the "bears" were short of shares to a considerable number. Though we cannot pledge ourselves to the correctness of this rumour, we can, nevertheless, assure our readers that the mine has not undergone any change to warrant these violent fluctuations in the shares, the latest official intelligence being to the effect that the lode in the shaft is still worth from 15s. to 20s. per fm. for copper, and 10s. for tin.

MR. WATSON'S MINING TOUR.—Leaving Carn Camborne, upon the summit of which we left Mr. J. Y. Watson last week, we are now enabled to publish his "Cornish Notes for 'Out-Adventurers,'" concerning the Carn Brea, the Tamar, the Dartmoor, and the Caradon districts—a very large number of mines being described. In consequence of the great interest excited by the "Notes," Mr. Watson proposes to revise, correct, and enlarge them, in order that they may be published in a pamphlet form, which, as soon as they are completed, may be had at the Mining Journal Office, price 1s. As the "Notes" contain precisely the information likely to be required by adventurers for constant reference, they will, doubtless, be duly appreciated by the mining community generally.

MINING IN WALES.—We shall next week commence the publication of a series of papers descriptive of the WELSH MINES and MINING DISTRICTS. The information conveyed in these articles will be very interesting at the present time, when the districts are attracting considerable attention in the speculative world.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Carmarthen United	25	£12 13 6	307 5 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 24th April.				
Wheal Wrey Consols	47	16 7 0	771 0 0	ditto
Sold on the 9th May.				
East Loggias	47	12 17 6	581 12 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Dyffryn	120	12 15 0	1456 0 0	ditto
Cwmystwith	120	12 15 0	1456 0 0	ditto
Sold on the 14th May.				
Dyffryn	38	12 16 6	464 28 8	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Gt. Wh. Fortune	15 17 1 18	118	1214 18 8	—
Sold on the 10th May.				
Pedn-an-drea Utd.	9 11 1 12	118	671 19 0	Meallanear.
Sold on the 11th May.				
Gt. Wh. Vor	18 12 1 8	118	1374 6 10	—
East Wh. Lovell	1 16 3 3	73 0 0	134 4 8	Treherve.
Trewhitts	1 18 3 4	70 0 0	135 15 0	ditto
Sold on the 14th May.				
Brea Consols	3 4 3 2	76 5 0	246 18 6	—
ditto	0 16 3 16	—	48 3 8	—

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled April 24, and sold at Swansea May 14.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knockmahon .	61	94	£5 18 0	Gt. Northern (	35	30 3/4	£27 4 0
ditto .	60	94	8 16 0	South Aus.)			
ditto .	65	94	7 13 0	Burnt Ore	70	34	2 12 6
ditto .	66	94	7 11 0	African	43	17 3/4	16 11 6
ditto .	87	94	8 15 0	ditto	13	20 3/4	19 8 6
ditto .	42	10 3/4	9 0 0	Brada United	34	6	8 9 6
ditto .	61	94	9 1 0	ditto	13	6 1/2	5 12 0
ditto .	51	94	9 0 6	ditto	6	3	2 5 6
ditto .	104	94	8 10 0	Turkish Ore	35	10 1/2	9 16 0
Berehaven .	120	10 1/2	9 12 0	Chill	32	15 1/2	14 8 6
ditto .	108	11	10 3 0	Copper Ore	21	6 1/2	4 15 6
ditto .	87	11	10 1 0	Regulus	4	22 1/2	18 5 6
ditto .	110	11 1/2	10 17 0	ditto	4	38	31 14 0
Gt. Northern (	41	30	26 15 6	ditto	5	43 1/2	40 0 0
South Aus.)				Sydney Reg.	3	64	61 7 6
ditto .	1	40	38 10 0	Worthing	41	39 1/2	37 19 6
ditto .	1	33 1/2	29 15 0				
TOTAL PRODUCE.							
Knockmahon	507	£5114	12 6	Turkish Ore	35	£	343 0 0
Berehaven	425	4304	9 0	Chill	32		460 16 0
Gt. Northern (S.A.)	73	2118	11 6	Copper Ore	26		195 8 0
Burnt Ore	56	12	0	Regulus	13		320 10 0
African	26	965	5 0	Sydney Reg.	14		184 2 0
Brada United	53	272	9 0	Worthing	41		1555 19 0

WHEAL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.
Capital 60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each, £2 10s. paid up.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Robert Benson and Co.), London.
PERCIVAL CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Lloyd's, and 24, Cornhill.
JOHN W. CROPPER, Esq., Liverpool.
COARD W. SQUAIREY, Esq., Salisbury.
H. B. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. J. Stubbs, Price, and Co.)

COLONIAL COMMITTEE.
ABRAHAM SCOTT, Esq., Adelaide.
EDWARD J. SPENCE, Esq., Adelaide.
NEWALL V. SQUAIREY, Esq., Adelaide.
BANKERS—Messrs. Fuller, Danbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77, Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Young, Jones, and Vallings, St. Mildred's-court.
SECRETARY—Mr. James Brown.

OFFICES—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

This company has purchased, and is now working, a valuable silver-lead mine, called Wheal Ellen, situated in the Mount Barker electoral district of South Australia.

EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY.—The property comprises a freehold estate of about 700 acres, furnishing ample supplies of timber, and possessing excellent roads and facilities of transit, being situated about 30 miles from Adelaide, and only 15 miles from a place of shipment. In addition to this property, the proprietors possess the timber and a right to one-half of the minerals on two adjoining sections, comprising together about 250 acres; and they also hold a provisional lease for 11 years, unexpired, of a further section adjoining the mine, and now occupied by part of the dressing machinery.

The lode has been worked upon already to a depth of 65 fms., and has been found to average in width 3 to 5 ft. of solid ore, and to produce an average of 5 tons of carbonate and 8 to 10 tons of the galena ore per fathom. Upwards of 2,000 tons of lead ore, containing, in addition to the lead, 90,000 ozs. of silver, have been obtained. The lode hitherto has been found to increase in value as it descends, and there is no doubt that the resources of the mine are only just beginning to be developed.

RESERVES OR ORE.—The reserves of carbonate and mixed galena and blende ore now standing ready to be taken away, or existing above the present levels, have been estimated at about 4000 tons, representing a gross value of £20,000, and calculated to yield a net profit of nearly one-half. These reserves are immediately available. Large masses of auriferous gossan are also now lying upon great part of the length of the lode, which has been sunk upon to a depth of 30 fms. Specimens have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, and show an average produce of 4 ozs. per ton.

AMOUNT ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE PROPERTY.—The original owners, up to the end of 1859, had expended a total sum of £25,000—£27,000 of which represents their outlay for the purchase of the various properties, and the erection of the extensive plant and machinery, together with the underground work requisite for the establishment and permanent continuance of the mine; and the remaining £8000 has been expended on the raising and removal of the ore sold.

The mine, plant, and machinery, with the reserves of ore, and all the various properties before mentioned, have been secured by this company for the sum of £35,000, half in cash and half in shares. It is estimated that the sum of £25,000 will be amply sufficient for working capital, and for the erection of all necessary further plant.

London, May 8, 1861.—In pursuance of the pledge contained in the original prospectus of this company, the directors caused minute and independent surveys to be made of the mine, and properties proposed to be purchased, and the result of this inspection was satisfactory to the agent appointed by the directors, Mr. Abraham Scott, of Adelaide, who set in taking provisional possession has been confirmed by the board.

The mine is now, therefore, being worked on behalf of the company, and at the date of last advices the first shipment of silver-lead to their consignee was about to be made. The produce of the mine has, however, been coming forward in this form for some time, and the last 100 tons received by the agents of the former proprietors have been found to contain on an average 90 to 100 ozs. silver, and 1½ to 2 ozs. gold per ton.

The lead, after passing through the desilvering process, is of the very finest quality of soft lead, as admitted by those who have used it; and it is expected when better known, to take a very high place in the market. According to the low rates now ruling for this metal, its value is £20 15s. per ton.

Two cakes of silver recently sold have realised £1164 and £1367 respectively, the first weighing 3529 ozs., of which 51½ ozs. were gold; and the second weighing 4043 ozs., of which 67½ ozs. were gold. The value actually obtained for gold, after allowing for cost of extraction, was in the first case £204 15s., and in the second £270 15s., making the price obtained for the silver, inclusive of gold, 6s. 7d. and 6s. 9d. per oz. respectively.

These facts are stated to show that the mine is already productive, and that with the larger operations now being carried on under the direction of the colonial committee, there is every prospect of an early dividend being declared.

The directors are now prepared to issue the 2000 reserved shares, at a premium of 5s. per share for the first 1000, and 10s. per share for the remainder, according to priority of application, preference being given in the first instance to applications from present proprietors received prior to the 20th inst.

Application to be made on forms which may be had at the office.

J. BROWN, Sec.

THE NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in virtue of the 19th and 20th Vics., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vics., c. 14.
Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.
And the balance, if required, to be paid by instalments of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than three months.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Prospectuses, with plans and sections of the property, can be had on application to the secretary.

THE GLAMORGANSHIRE LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £7500, in 1500 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

This mine is situated at Llanagan, in Glamorganshire, and has produced from surface workings nearly £450 worth of lead ore, containing 80 per cent. of pure lead; and beautiful white barytes.

The geological situation is excellent, being in the mountain limestone, like the Miners, Allendale, and the Northumberland and Mendip Hill Mines.

The above capital is abundantly ample for bringing the mine into a position of first-class importance.

Nicholas Ennor, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Hodge have reported on the sett in the most favorable terms.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for prospectuses, plans, and reports, may be made to the solicitor and secretary, J. ARTHUR MORGAN, Esq., F.G.S., 17 and 18, Gresham House, London; or to the brokers, Messrs. CASTLE BROTHERS, 18, Throgmorton-street, London, and Stock Exchange.

THE GLAMORGANSHIRE LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £7500, in 1500 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, the 10th of June. Application for the remaining shares must be made on or before Thursday, the 6th of June, to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, where forms may be obtained.

By order of the Board, P. J. KEARNEY, Sec.

32, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., May 7, 1861.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.

DIRECTORS.

Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park.
G. B. CARR, Esq., Merchant, 5, Lawrence Pountney-place, Cannon-street.
WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., Cushman-court, Old Broad-street, City.
JOSEPH JACKLIN, Esq., Brighton (late firm Pontifex and Jacklin).

Lieut-Col. GEORGE O'BRYEN OTTLEY, Albion Tower, South Norwood.

MORRIS ROBERTS, Esq. (firm of Roberts and Griffiths), Glamorgan Slate Works, Carnarvon.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Meyrick and Gedde, 4, Storey's-gate, Great George-st., Westminster.

BROKERS—Messrs. Huggins and Rowell, 1, Threadneedle-street, London.

Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Son, Dublin.

Messrs. Brodie and Byrn, Livre Chambers, Liverpool.

Mr. Robert McEwen, Ducie-buildings, Bank-street, Exchange, Manchester.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CADMIUM.—Can any of your readers say whether the metal Cadmium has a commercial value; and, if so, whether spelter containing that metal can be treated for its extraction in this country?—CADMIUM.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—Having seen a report of this mine, and signed by one of our respectable agents, where he values the engine-shaft at 24l. per fathom for 12 feet long, and the 10 ft. level west, 12l. per fathom, and also stating that there are no indications of improvement sinking deeper, I have since received a report from the agents on the mine valuing the engine-shaft at 50l. per fm. for 12 feet long, and improving; bottom level west, at 30l. per fathom. I should be glad if any other shareholder has had the mine inspected, and can say who is right, for the satisfaction of us all as adventurers.—LOVER OF TRUTH.

IRON IN WILTSHIRE.—Cost of Pigs.—I read with interest Mr. Sparrow's letter in last week's Journal, calling attention to Mr. S. Griffiths' extraordinary statement in his letter about the Wiltshire iron-works. At the present day people can form their own opinion about the value of estimates on paper; but if the real cost of pigs is what Mr. Griffiths puts it at, may we not be favoured with the actual results from the books of the works? If the results are what Mr. Griffiths puts forth, they are indeed extraordinary; and as we have the cost of the ironstone at the furnace, will Mr. Griffiths favour us with the amount of royalty chargeable? The subject is a most interesting one to all engaged in the trade.—A WELSH IRONMASTER.

JORDAN ON CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—Some four or five years since a paper on Cornish Pumping-Engines, by Mr. Jordan, was freely discussed in the *Mining Journal*. Can any of your correspondents inform me where this paper can be obtained?—O. M.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN COST-BOOK MINES.—"Engineer" (Leicester).—The liability of shareholders in cost-book mines is unlimited—the partnership being nearly similar to an ordinary trade partnership, except that any one partner can withdraw without the consent of his copartners. A shareholder in a properly constituted cost-book partnership may, however, at any time relinquish his share, and will then have to pay only his proportion of the debts and liabilities of the company, and will be entitled to his proportion of the assets; and from the date upon which the formal notice of relinquishment is received by the responsible officer of the company, his connection with the company ceases, except so far as regards the settlement of the proportion due to or from the shareholder. All calls due must be paid before the notice of relinquishment is given.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—Capt. Peter Floyd has prepared an elaborate explanation in reference to the resolution of the special meeting relating to his advertisement published in the *Mining Journal* of May 4, and of his claim to certain 1l. free shares. The letter was not received in time for publication this week.

COST-BOOK DEBTS.—I hope some one of your numerous readers may be able and willing to answer from experience the important question—"How far are shareholders in Cornish mines residing out of England (for instance, in Scotland, Ireland, and France respectively) liable to our laws of debt, and, on account of the pursers for their calls, and to the merchant for goods supplied?"—A MERCHANT. *St. Ives*, May 16.

CHARCOAL IRON MADE WITH BOVEY COAL.—Eight or ten months ago there appeared in the Journal several communications on the subject of smelting iron with the lignites of Bovey Tracey, commonly called "Bovey coal," by the South Devon Iron and General Mining Company. As I am indirectly interested in that project, I am anxious to learn what progress has been made in the affair, which at the time above alluded to was supposed, and indeed stated to be, a lucrative undertaking. If some of your Devonshire correspondents would be kind enough to give, through the medium of your excellent Journal, the required information it would greatly oblige—DEVONIAN.

* With the Journal of last week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contained—A Paper on the Great North Tolgus, and the Radruth and Camborne Mining Districts (with Plan); the Second Part of Mr. J. Y. Watson's Cornish Notes, for Out-Adventurers; Account Keeping and Management in Mines; Seal Locks for Safety-Lamps; the Conclusion of Mr. Ralph Moore's Paper on the Risca Explosion; the Electric Light for Mines; On Blowers, or Outbursts of Fire-Damp in Coal Pits; Walcott's Improvements in Gas Making (with Engraving).

* With the Journal of April 27 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, in which appears Papers on the Utilisation of Blast-Furnace Gases (illustrated)—"Old Bones"—Ancient Geology—Composition Steel and India-rubber Springs (illustrated)—Mining Machinery: Boring and Wind-up Apparatus (illustrated)—Safety Apparatus for Mine Shafts (illustrated)—The West Polmar Mining District (with plan)—Facts on the Nature and Action of Steam—Increasing Value of British North America—Productive Cargo of Coal—Literary Notices: Handy Book of Patent and Copyright Law, English and Foreign—Coal Fields of Indiana—Iron: its History, Properties, and Processes of Manufacture—Railway Construction—The Engineer's Manual of the Hydrometer.

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and constructed. As the rules thus fix a special duty upon certain officers, so I think a violation of them must be specially charged against those officers in a summons, setting out the special offence in the language of the rule. On the whole, therefore, I think that if the door itself was faulty, a charge might be made against any officer whose duty it is made to see to it, and that if it was rightly constructed, but was maliciously or negligently wedged open, a charge might be successful against the person so acting; and that if the explosion might possibly have ensued from a sudden escape of gas from the coal, no one could be charged. Looking at Rule 19, I think that if there had been no doors at all, the manager and owner might have been charged with the offence of not producing adequate ventilation under No. 1 general rule, but that, having provided doors, the particular construction of them was part of the duty of the overman to see to under Rule 19."

As to the total inability of a coalowner to prevent accidents from the carelessness or neglect of his workmen, we think but one opinion can exist; but the ultimate decision in this case will prove to what extent existing legislative enactments throw responsibility on the owner, though it will still leave undecided the dispute whether the greatest amount of safety, in connection with colliery operations, would be secured by making each officer in a colliery personally responsible for the proper performance of duties entrusted to him, or by throwing the entire responsibility upon the owner, compelling him to employ only such men as can be confidently relied upon.

LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES—No. II.

As we have already shown, there is a greater loss of life from consumption among copper and tin miners than from the accidents by which coal mining is disgraced. The latter, however, attract public attention strongly, and earnest, and to a great extent successful, efforts are made for their diminution, while the former evil, though more terrible, is either disregarded, or considered to be wholly beyond control. This state of mind, though unwelcome, is not unnatural. A coal pit explosion may in a moment hurry numbers to their last account. It appeals strongly to the imagination, and becomes the subject of discussion by every newspaper in the land, while everyone is asking with indignant surprise why was the mine allowed to be imperfectly ventilated? Why were not safety-lamps exclusively used, and always kept securely locked? But when the far larger proportion of copper miners who die because of bad ventilation perish, no such discussion is excited; they quietly sink into their graves, one by one, after a lingering decline; the cause of their deaths is not palpably apparent, is not evidently the consequence of man's neglect; no one is felt to be immediately responsible, no special enquiry is made, and the loss of life is too apt to be regarded, if thought of at all, as an inevitable evil to which we must submit, as part of the price we must pay, or forego the use of tin and copper. If this were, indeed, the result of our enquiries, it would be a sad conclusion to be forced to; but we trust to arrive at a very different opinion, and it is only from a confident hope that enquiry will prove that this dreadful loss of life can be abated, and will show how that happy result can be best attained, that we thus earnestly urge the duty of thoroughly searching this most important subject, to establish beyond all question the nature and extent of the evil, to carefully examine every plan proposed for its abatement, and, if possible, get such as appear feasible put to the test of actual and decisive trial.

It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the extent of such an evil, and to trace out all its consequences. As we have already stated, on the authority of Dr. Farr, more than 44 out of 100 Cornish miners who attain the age of 15 die of consumption, while of Englishmen on the average scarcely more than 15 per cent. die of that disease. Chiefly in consequence of the excessive loss of life among miners from this one disease, we find that a very much smaller proportion of miners attain middle age than do the rest of their countrymen. For instance, in England generally, nearly half (i.e., 45 per cent.) of those who attain 15 reach the age of 65, but scarcely more than a quarter, not 28 per cent. of Cornish miners reach that age. The following table shows the numbers (omitting fractions) who survive to different ages out of 100 males who attain the age of 15—

	Males in England.	Cornish Miners.	Durham Miners.
15	100	100	100
25	93	91	92
35	85	84	84
45	74	72	76
55	62	52	64
65	45	27	50
75	23	9	26
85	6	0	5

This table shows that though disease may be caused by mining early in life, it does not produce any marked effect upon the number of the survivors—that is, it does not actually destroy any large excess of lives until after the age of 45, but after that age it will be seen the proportion of survivors among the Cornish miners diminishes very rapidly. Among Durham coal miners the proportion who survive 45 and upwards is rather greater than the average, notwithstanding their greater liability to death by accident. This is chiefly owing to their being less than usually liable to consumption. If we can place metal mines in a condition similar to coal mines, may we not reasonably expect a similar exemption from the disease, which prevails among one set of miners and not among the others?

That it is not the climate of Cornwall which produces the excess of mortality among her miners is proved by the following table, copied from Dr. Farr's, with omission of fractions, showing the number of males who die out of 1000 living between the ages of—

Years.	In England.	Not miners.	Miners.
15 to 25	10	9	9
25 to 35	13	10	14
35 to 45	18	15	33
45 to 55	32	24	63
55 to 65	67	59	111

This table, like the last, shows no marked excess of deaths among miners until after 45, and also that the death-rate in Cornwall among males of all ages, who are not miners, is less than the average of the country.

As a necessary consequence of miners dying earlier than the average of Englishmen, their expectation of life at any age, i.e., the average duration of their lives—must be shorter. This is shown by the following table of the after lifetime of males aged—

Years.	In healthy districts.	Cornish miners.	Difference.
20	43.5	34.9	8.6
30	36.5	27.9	8.7
40	29.3	20.8	9.0
50	22.1	14.1	8.0
60	15.1	9.7	5.4
70	9.4	6.1	3.3
80	5.4	3.6	1.9

This table is to be read, for example, thus:—Men of 50, living in healthy districts, will, on the average, live 22 years longer, or until they are 72; but miners of the same age will live only 14 years longer, and die on the average at 64, i.e., eight years earlier. If the comparison were made between men living in healthy districts and miners working under ground exclusively, the result would have shown a still greater shortening of life. But, in addition to those miners whose lives are actually destroyed, a large number have their health so injured as to be rendered prematurely unfit for work. Thus, it is stated that though agricultural labourers and miners both begin working at the same age, and the former live on the average eight or nine years longer, they continue able to work fourteen or fifteen years longer; in fact, miners at 55 are as old in constitution as agricultural labourers nearly at 70, though their expectation of life at that age may be a few years more than that of agricultural labourers fifteen years older, their probability of healthy life, their power of work or of enjoyment is not greater than men of healthy employment many years nearer to the natural termination of life.

But unnatural shortening of life and premature old age are not the only, or perhaps the chief, evils the unhealthiness of mines produces. As might be expected, those who die unusually early suffer while living an unusual amount of disease. Thus Mr. Lanyon found by enquiry that 14 per cent. of labourers, but 37 per cent. of miners, were always or occasionally ill; that nearly four times as many of the latter had coughs or other diseases of the chest; three times as many suffered from that very distressing complaint, indigestion; and twice as many from rheumatism.

Bad as this is, it is not the worst. The premature death of a very large proportion of middle-aged men involves of necessity a very large amount of widowhood and orphanage, with all their privations and dangers. Thus, the Rector of Illogan stated that out of a population of 6070 there were nearly 300 widows, and of course a proportionate number of orphans.

We have said enough to show the great extent and intensity of the evil, and must postpone the consideration of the remedies for another occasion. That the case deserves the most earnest consideration none can doubt:

we trust, therefore, that all who have the power will aid in obtaining the enquiry, demanded alike by policy, by justice, and by humanity.

CORNISH NOTES—FOR "OUT-ADVENTURERS"—No. III.

BY J. T. WATSON, F.G.S.

MAY 6.—It is warm work climbing 740 feet through boulders of "primitive granite" to the top of the Carn Brea Hill. I got up, however, and had seated myself on the top of the highest rock, to get a bird's-eye view of the mines around, preparatory to visiting them singly, when I was reminded that I was sitting in a hollow place scooped out of the rock by the Druids, wherein to sacrifice their victims; and as there was no occasion to sacrifice myself to a cold north wind, where I could not even hold my note-book, I descended and took my stand at SOUTH CARN BREA, with my back to the chimney-stack of the drawing-engine, on the south-east side of the hill. Across the valley, in a direct line, is WHEAL UNY; further on, a little to the right, is EAST TREFUSIS; a little to the left, peeping over the side of Carn Marth (which is also 750 ft. high), can be seen the engine stack of GRAMBLER and ST. AUBYN. In a line running about south-east towards Redruth town, is EAST CARN BREA, and further on the tin mine of PEN-DREN-DREA. To the right of Wheal Uny, and adjoining it, is NORTH BULLER. A little nearer to me, and to the right of North Buller, is EAST BASSET. Beyond East Basset, and running down towards North Basset, is COPPER HILL; further to the right WHEAL BULLER. Then WHEAL BASSET, running up the hill, at the summit of which may be seen the top of the engine-house of BULLER and BASSET. Just at the bottom of Carn Brea, a little to the right of where I stand, is NORTH BASSET; then WEST BASSET, EAST GRENVILLE, and other mines towards Camborne.

SOUTH CARN BREA is sunk to the 90 fathom level on the course of the lode, which is 2 to 5 fms. in width, and producing at the different levels about 28 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff. A new shaft is being sunk to hole to the 68 fm. level, for ventilation and drawing through, and when the communication is effected a large quantity of tinstuff will be supplied to the stamps without additional labour cost underground.

EAST CARN BREA.—The operations here are upon three lodes. On the south lode, the 26 fm. level cross-cut east and west has been opened about 80 fms., and all throughout its length from 6 in. to 3 ft. wide, and in different places produced from 1 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. This lode has been intersected at the 40 fm. level, where it produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. A winze sunk from the 26 to the 40 has in the last 3 fms. produced 6 tons of ore per fathom. The middle lode was intersected in driving the 26 cross-cut towards the south lode, but when first met with it was so small that very little was thought of it. At the 40 it assumed a different character, being from 1 to 3 ft. wide, producing from 1 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. This lode has been opened upon for 30 fms., and maintains its size and character. It has also been cut at the 50, producing rich ore. It will be seen that there are some good points in the mine, which is likely to prove a rich and valuable one.

WHEAL UNION is to the east of the Carn Brea Mine, and having its lodes. The operations are confined to three lodes. On Burncoose lode the flat-rod shaft is being sunk below the 56 fm. level, but not so deep as where the riches were made in Carn Brea; so that at a greater depth good results are expected. In the north part of the set a shaft has been sunk 46 fms. below the adit, and a cross-cut now driving south to intersect a lode known as the Turnpike lode, which when opened on at the adit level was very promising, with gossan mixed with green, carbonate, and black copper ore. This is an important point to prosecute.

NORTH BULLER is in a fine situation, between Wheal Uny and East Basset. It is in a sort of basin of hills, and not yet proved in the granite. Uny and East Basset are each on either side, on the edge of this granite basin. In Uny the ore made siding down on the granite.

In EAST BASSET an elvan course passes through the kills, and under and about this the riches of the mine are found. A few years ago the mine was brought out at 2s. per share (128th), and up to the time of this ore cutting rich was not a favourite in the locality. Many practical agents condemned it, and the shares have chiefly been held by "out-adventurers," who reaped a fine harvest when the lode was cut rich at the 70 fm. level. Up to this time there was almost as much excitement about it, and almost as many different opinions, as there have been of late respecting the lode at East Grenville; but those who held on, taking no heed of market operations in the shares, were well rewarded. Shares rose quickly to 220s., or 512th, or 880s., for the original 6s. per share. The mine paid its first dividend in March, 1859, and up to this time has divided 39,432s. profit. The present rate of dividends about 15,000s. per annum. The ends in the 80 are poor, and the mine not looking particularly bright. The shaft is down 4 fms. below the 90, and not yet in granite. This shaft costs in sinking 40s. per fathom, and ground hard; therefore, it will take some months to get down to the 100, and then about six months to drive to cut the lode in the 100. At the eastern shaft there is a rise from the 90 to communicate with the 80, and when accomplished the shaft will be sunk on the course of the lode to the 100, and the level seen here about the same time as at the other shaft. One important thing is, that none of the ore has yet been taken away from between the 80 and 90. I was the first to call public attention to this mine, in my Annual Review of 1854, and kept it constantly before the public, so that enormous profits were made by those who purchased in it, and held on unflinchingly of the adverse opinions of mere jobbers in shares; and, as I said before, there was as much difference of opinion as there is now about East Grenville. But at East Basset there were never such good indications at the depth as at East Grenville; and I say to those who hold shares in the latter, go and look at the mine, and judge for yourselves whether there is not a finer chance for a great company than in any other young mine in Cornwall.

EAST TREFUSIS is in a fine situation, and at the 58 cross-cut Trelawny's, or the north lode, has just been intersected; it is 2 ft. wide, and very promising. The mine is a good one, and ought to do well before long.

GRAMBLER and ST. AUBYN is poor, and for nearly three months during the winter was principally under water. From 1857 to 1860, the mine paid dividends of 11,178s., and last week made a call of 1s. per share. There is a fair prospect now of discoveries being made.

WHEAL BASSET commenced dividends in 1835, and has paid to this time 290,512s., for some years it paid 30,000s. a year. At present the mine is poor, but while the agents hope to keep up the dividends to 2s. per share every two months, there are chances of good discoveries in the northern ground, which will form a new mine.

SOUTH BASSET, formerly a part of the Old Wheal Basset, is a good speculation for discoveries. Teague's lode is ore, but not rich, and several levels driving upon it.

NORTH BASSET, comparatively a young mine, commenced dividends in 1850, and paid 65,000s. profit to the end of Aug., 1858, and is now making calls. The shares, 6000 in number, rose at one time to 48s. per share. The principal riches were found about Grace's shaft, which is now 92 fms. deep, and a level driving east and west at that depth. From the back of the 92, 50 tons of ore were raised last month. The new western shaft is 50 fms. from Grace's, and here a cross-cut driven in the 42 fm. level has intersected one of the Basset lodes, which is promising. The 102, west of Lyle's, is driven towards Grace's shaft, and will be driven under the ore ground in the 92; this is the point of greatest interest in the mine. The 52 fm. level is being driven north of Grace's, to intersect any lodes in that direction. The deepest part of the mine is the 142, at flat-rod shaft, and at this depth a level is being driven, and has met with good ore. The shaft sinking to the 152, to get under the ore. It will be seen that the mine has been exceedingly rich shallow; that it is in a good locality, and that several interesting points are in progress, either of which may change the present position of the mine.

WHEAL BULLER, adjoining Basset, and on the opposite hill to North Basset, became rich very shallow, and from 1848 to the present time has been paid 244,160s. profit to the shareholders, upon an outlay of 5s. per 256th share, and is now paying about 3000s. a year, chiefly from about Kistler's shaft. In such a locality it is hoped good discoveries may again be made of copper.

MAY 7.—THE BANKS OF THE TAMAR.—Every letter I get from London complains of wet and cold, but neither here nor in Cornwall has there been any rain for a month; and as I sit on the TAMAR MINE, looking down the river, and over scenery worth travelling hundreds of miles to see, the sun shines brilliantly, the hawthorns are white with blossom, peas in full bloom, and everything around, as well as one's own feelings, remind us of the heat of summer. I cannot help thinking, too, as I sit here, that if many of the "out-adventurers" in mines knew what splendid scenery surrounds many of them, what fine healthy breezes they could inhale, what pure air, good living, and hearty welcomes are to be found in Cornwall and Devon, they would come and look after their own property times; and by looking at mines for themselves, and judging from ocular demonstration, instead of the mere formula of interested reports, they would benefit the mining interests at large, because there would not then be so many "shams," and they would more than all benefit themselves.

I left Redruth at 7 o'clock in the morning, and got to Saltash soon after 10, where I found Mr. Wolferstan, the manager of these mines, with a boat, and we came under the Albert Bridge, and up 9 miles by water, through scenery that makes one indisposed for the dry details of lodes and levels. On the way up we passed the ruins of SOUTH TAMAR MINES, which it will be remembered were destroyed about five years ago by the river breaking into them. The mines had in a few years paid 31,950s. profit, and were rich at the time of their destruction. By the way, the company have a balance of some 2000s. or 3000s. lying at interest somewhere, and which would give a fair dividend to the shareholders: why is it not done? I believe it was kept back originally to meet, I may almost say, imaginary claims, and as nearly five years have passed away without their appearance, surely an indemnity from the shareholders to the directors would be sufficient guarantee for the latter to divide the money.

THE TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINES, on the banks of the river, and the richest workings under it, are the deepest lead mines in England, and yet so admirably have all the works been arranged by Mr. Wolferstan, the manager, that the costs of working, including royalty on 60 tons lead a month, are not more than 800s. per month, while some of the lead mines in Cornwall, at the same depth, are costing 1500s. to 2000s. per month. The deepest level is the 236, where the lode will soon be cut, and there will be about 9 fms. to drive to get under the rich sheet of ore ground above. The 216 and 226 look better, and, in fact, the prospects of the mine generally have improved. Last year the dividends were 4800s., and the present profit about 300s. per month. Some of the levels (the 160, 170, and 190) have been driven half a mile under the bed of the river, but the shallowest level now being worked under the river is the 206 below adit. There are three steam-engines at work.

NEW SOUTH TAMAR is a very large sett, about a mile and a half from South Tamar, and on the Cornwall side of the river. The lode was first cut in the bed of the river, and the shaft is now sinking near the bank, and on an incline parallel with the

lode, which will be intersected 40 fms. deep. Where seen in the bed of the river it is said to be of good promise.

EAST TAMAR has been suspended, and the materials will soon be sold.

Sailing back towards Plymouth the grandest object, a marvel of engineering skill, is the Albert Bridge of the Cornwall Railway. Just on the opposite side from Saltash there is (I was going to say another "marvel," but that would be wrong, as I fear such things are not uncommon when John Bull has to pay) a piece of extraordinary official blundering, in the shape of the dock to the new powder magazines. This dock is said to have cost 50,000s., and when completed it was found that the powder vessels could not get in! A jetty had then to be run out at great additional expense, to say nothing of the interference to the navigation of the river. From Saltash to Devonport, and up the St. Germain River, are hundreds upon hundreds of men-of-war, from the old 10-gun brig to the magnificent *Hove* and *Windsor Castle*. Some of these vessels, which cost almost fabulous sums, have been lying in ordinary for the last 20 years, and will, I suppose, still lie here till they rot and tumble to pieces, while they would be serviceable as merchant ships, and enough of them might easily be sold to raise money sufficient for the fortification of Plymouth! Why does not Mr. Gladstone look to this?

MAY 7.—I started early and drove to Plympton, in which place are WHEAL SIDNEY, the engine-house of WHEAL JULIAN and BOTTLE HILL. The prospects of WHEAL SIDNEY, which has returned good quantities of tin, I heard, has been improving, but I had not time to go to the mine.

BOTTLE HILL is a very large sett, and at present the operations are carried on upon four lodes above the deep adit (60 fms.), and one or two good points in progress. Blanchard's lode has been cut, with good stones of ore in the 33, and the 24 and getting under where the lode was rich in the 12. There are 74 heads of stamps at work by water-power, and the agents calculate there is tinstuff discovered and to take away to keep the stamps going for some years: 5 tons of tin had been sold the day I was on the mine, and the agent estimated the quantity broken, and in course of dressing, as 18 tons more, worth (say) 1260s. During the last month, not having had a drop of water, the stamps have not been working so fast as usual. The tinstuff is anything but rich, and, consequently, a large quantity has to be raised and stamped to yield 1 ton of tin. During the last twelve months a large amount of money has been laid out in new wheel and stamps, cutting leats, &c., at surface, and in extensive exploring operations underground. For the future the costs will be reduced at least 100s. per month, and the returns so increased, it is hoped, as to give fair profits.

From Bottle Hill to Tavistock is about fifteen miles distant, and I drove through LEE MOOR CHINA-CLAY WORKS, and for several miles across Dartmoor, facing a strong north-east wind; and for anyone searching for an appetite, and particularly fond of a stiff breeze and pure air, I would recommend this route to Tavistock in preference to the rail. There are about 130,000 acres of uncultivated land on Dartmoor, the rugged scenery of which must be delightful on a warm day—deep valleys, rugged hills, and high tors, over which the clouds seemed to descend, betokening rain. There are also two or three trout streams, where fishermen from Plymouth most do congregate. For mining Dartmoor has not been very prosperous. On through Meavey, past the house where Sir Francis Drake was born, and to Roborough Down. Before we get to Horrabridge, just to the right, is FURZE HILL WOOD MINE. On the hill above, the other side of the village, NORTH ROBERT and SORTRIDGE CONSOLS, both mines of mark in their day, and that lately, but neither of them just now very flourishing. Farther on, by the viaduct of the Tavistock Railway, is WHEAL WALKHAM, and the old WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS. Further on the UNITED MINES (Tavistock), formerly Wheal Anderton, &c. Here they have returned large quantities of tin, and have still good prospects as deeper levels are opened out. To the left is the old RIX HILL, CROWDALE, and DEVON and COURTENAY, the latter, I fear, very near its end, after many years of struggling. Just as we enter Tavistock is CRELAKE.

CRELAKE is the richest young mine in the district, and the lode was first discovered a year or two ago in the bed of the River Tavy, close to the town of Tavistock. Neither of the agents were on the mine when I was there, and, consequently, I could get very little information. There were fine piles of ore, both lead and copper, on the floor, and a remarkably fine pile of buildings on the sett—the chimney reminded me of the Nelson Monument—and the shareholders must have great confidence in the ultimate success of the mine to justify such an outlay at the commencement. About 12,000s. worth of ore, I believe, has been sold, and the company now in debt about 10,000s. Had a call been made twelve months ago, and the mine conducted properly on the Cost-book System, the shares would have been sought after at double their present price; but people do not like buying heavy debts when creditors are becoming pressing, and when they have, in reality, no power to control the management, or to make calls.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—I had quite a curiosity to see this celebrated mine, and the first thing I observed on approaching the sett was a weathercock on high, reminding me very much of the fluctuating nature of the shares. I could only see one agent, who was not very communicative, doubtless imagining that I might be a spy to see the nakedness of the land. From what I could gather, the mine is not rich just now. The deepest level is the 110, and the shaft preparing to sink deeper. In the 110 a cross-cut is being extended to cut the lode: 340 tons of ore had just been sampled, some of it good ore, and which ought to yield a profit.

While in the neighbourhood I saw the DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, but did not go over them. These extraordinary mines, however, have been so often and so fully described, and as it would take a week to do them justice now, I shall merely refer to them *en passant*, and say that they are considered to be looking better, and with the immense reserves are a very valuable property. A London company obtained the mines in the first instance, and upon an outlay of 1s. per share, or 1024s., have paid dividends to the shareholders since 1845 amounting to 763,910s.—a circumstance unparalleled in any mine in England, if not in the world. Little more than twelve months after the mine was started the 1s. shares reached 800s. The mines occupy the northern slope of a high hill, and on the southern slope of the same hill, and an adjoining sett, is—

WHEAL CREBOR, a sett large enough for two or three mines. A former company spent over 20,000s. in working the northern part of the sett. The present company have been sinking Cock's shaft in order to get into the ran of ore ground which some years ago yielded 150,000s. of copper ore between two great courses, and dipped away west. Cock's shaft is now down 60 fms. below adit of 10 fms. In the 48 west there was a good course of ore for 3 fathoms in length, with 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and 7 fms. an ore lode. The 60 level is being driven to get under this, which is one good point to look for in about a month. The 48 is driving to communicate with the old workings, which will take three months to accomplish. The shaft has been sunk on the south lode, and the main lode now coming into it. The dip of the ore ground which yielded the large quantity I have stated is towards the cross-course, which Cock's shaft will intersect in the 80, but the 60 is now driving towards the cross-course, and it is expected that it will reach the dip of the bunch of ore. There are thus several interesting points to come off in the mine, which is a good speculation.

BEDFORD UNITED adjoins Devon Great Consols, and on parallel lodes. The principal lode worked upon has been the Marquis lode, which has yielded 48,000s. profit. Present profit of the mine about 300s. per month, and mine looking better. The Delves Kitchen lode has lately been cut at the 47, and promising. The scenery from the window of the count-house is very magnificent, beautifully wooded, with hill and dale, and the Tamar river running along the valley, across which, about three miles, is Hington Down; to the right, Kitt Hill. To the left of Hington is Drake Valley, further west Wheal Edward and Wheal Arthur. In the valley, near rich Old Gunns Lake Mine, is Clitters Adit.

HAWKMOOR adjoins Devon Consols and Bedford United, and is in a fine situation. I could not see any of these mines, however, as it was 5 o'clock before I left Bedford to get back to Tavistock, and then on the same night nearly 40 miles to Cornwall, to revisit the Caradons next day.

MAY 9.—The Caradon Hill is 1200 ft. high above the level of the sea, and on its south side are SOUTH CARADON, EAST CARADON, SOUTH CARADON HOOPER, WEST CARADON, CRADDOCK MOOR, WHEAL AGAR, GONAMENA, CARADON CONSOLS, WHEAL NORRIS, WHEAL POLLARD, and further away towards St. Cleer, SOUTH and WEST CARADON, worked many years ago as Caradon United. On the north side of the Hill is MARKE VALLEY and WEST ROSE DOWN, which (with East Caradon, and South Caradon Hooper) I described in a former note. In this district, further away north, are the rich PHOENIX MINES, SOUTH, NORTH, EAST, and DUNSLY WHEAL PHOENIX, WEST SHARP TOR, &c. In very early times vast quantities of tin must have been raised by the ancients, as in both sides of the Caradon Hill, and in the mines around it, there are old excavations on every side, and particularly at Wheal Norris. WHEAL JENKIN (now in the sett of West Rose Down) was worked for tin about 30 years ago, and was moderately productive, but the price of tin not being then more than half what it is now, the mine was given up, and the Messrs. Clymo, who worked it, turned their attention to the south side of the hill, and there opened the first rich copper mine in the district, viz.:—

SOUTH CARADON.—It was first brought out in 64 shares, and they were offered in London, about 1835, at 5s. per share, without finding purchasers, though in a few months they rose to 2000s. each. The district was not liked, because it was not understood, and the western men had a great prejudice against it. In 1838 the mine began to make profits, and to this time has paid 175,800s. in dividends, and is now paying about 15,000s. per annum. The sett is very large, and the works are carried on in a systematic miner-like way, upon 10 or 12 lodes, and there are said to be large reserves of ore in the mine, though the ends, as in West Caradon, are not rich. There is a long run of unexplored ground in the sett upon the rich caunter lode up to the boundary of East Caradon, and near the boundary a trial shaft has been sunk and cut the lode. This may open out a new and valuable mine. I stated in my notes upon East Caradon that the so-called "caunter" lode (the name implying a north and south lode) ran nearly due east and west, and the explanation I have since learned is that the rich lode in South Caradon, called Kitt's, was a north and south lode, and the new lode was called a caunter simply because it ran "contra" to Kitt's.

WEST CARADON was the next mine opened out in the district, and the story goes that it was condemned at a very early stage by one of the most practical miners (since dead) in the western district, and that those who had applied for a lease forfeited the deposit rather than take the sett. Others then took it, about 1857, and upon a very small outlay profits were made in 1854, and to this time 104,276s. have been paid in dividends, the present rate being about 15,000s. a year. The ends in the mine, 15 in number, are not rich, but a vast amount of tatwork, or exploring, is going on, and good discoveries may be made. The 38 fm. level north, on Menadoe lode, which is 53 fms. from surface, is worth 15s. per fathom, and going into whole ground. The 17 fm. level is also worth 15s. per fathom, and going into whole ground. The levels below the 50, on this lode, and down to the 140, have been worked away to the boundary

of Craddock Moor, but the 150, a long distance from the boundary, is now being driven up towards the ore ground. Downing's lode, in the 15, is worth 15s. per fm. These are good points, but the most important seems to me to be Pryor's shaft, at the western part of the set, which is now down 29 fms. from surface on the course of a very promising lode, and in which a course of ore would cause great excitement. This part of the mine is all well exposed, and the agent thinks that the East Caradon lode may run through it.

CARADON CONSOLS is a pretty set. The shaft is down 50 fms., on the course of a promising lode, and cross-cut driven on a cross-course both north and south to intersect lodes; and should any be cut, and there are great chances for it, they would also benefit West Caradon, and must be a good speculation.

EAST AGAR is to the south of West Caradon, and a new shaft has been sunk to the adit level of 37 fms., after the south lodes of South Caradon, and the mine considered a good speculation.

CRADDOCK MOOR is working on four lodes—one of them, Vivian's, having produced 50,000l. worth of copper ore. The mine first paid dividends in 1857, and has paid 5169l. The present returns are about 140 tons a month, which leave a small profit. The ground is very hard. There is a shaft sinking at take the Menadus lode of West Caradon, and is down 94 fms. from surface; sinking at 35l. per shaft. Drilling will soon be commenced towards the lode, and there will be 6 fms. to drive, occupying about six months to reach it—the lode expected to be in shaft about the 100. In the western part of the set a shaft is sinking on Gilpin's lode, down about 30 fms.; a pretty looking lode, 4 feet wide.

WHEAL POLLARD adjoins the north part of Craddock Moor, and is a fine set. The shaft is down through hard ground to the 55, and a cross-cut driving south at that level to intersect lodes in the direction, and the ground has become more favourable. Another cross-cut is being driven north in the 35 to intersect the Craddock Moor north lode. One or two promising branches have already been cut in the 55 fm. level cross-cut.

WHEAL NORRIS adjoins Craddock Moor and Wheal Pollard, and is a very promising speculation, vigorously carried on. A large quantity of tin must have been got from the backs of the lodes by the ancients, and at present three of them are being worked in the back of the adit, which is 14 fms. deep, some of them yielding good work for tin. A 22-inch cylinder engine is pumping from three shafts, stamping, drawing, and crushing. The engine, or western shaft, is down 15 fms. below adit, and driving will at once be commenced north and south to cut the lodes, which will underlie into Pollard; the first, it is expected, will be cut about 3 fms. south of shaft, the second 5 fms. north of shaft. This set ought to have been amalgamated with Pollard and Hopland, and together they would have made a splendid mine.

WEST AND SOUTH CARADON, formerly worked as Caradon United, by the writer and his friends, upon which about 20,000l. were expended, is again at work, and some nice branches of ore met with in the adit.

GLASGOW CONSOLS: I referred to this mine in my first paper, and on my way to North Phoenix called and saw the agent, Capt. Taylor. The shaft has been sunk 17 fms., on a lode about 18 in. wide, and when down to the 20 a cross-cut will be driven to cut the rich East Caradon lode, which is supposed to be south of the shaft. In the adit three promising lodes were cut. A finer set it is almost impossible to see; but there are, I find, 20,000 shares of 11. paid up on 17,000. Furthermore from this mine there is a good set, called Caradon and Slade, and also GREAT CARADON, but I had not time to see them.

NORTH PHOENIX is about three miles north of Caradon. The shaft is down a little below the 120. It took the lode at the 70, and has since been sunk on its course. The 100 has been driven 40 fms. west; lode 8 fms. wide; the ore part, with strings of strong yellow copper ore in it, being about 1½ ft. wide. The 120 has been driven 3 fms. west of shaft, and has 12 fms. more to be driven through hard ground before it gets under the ore ground in the 100. The shaft will be sunk to the 140 before again cross-cutting to the lode, and as the ground is hard, and costs 40l. per fm. for sinking, about 1 fm. per month will be sunk. The lode is the West Sharp Tor lode, and parallel to the rich Phoenix.

WEST SHARP TOR is 300 fms. west of North Phoenix, and the shaft sunk on the same lode as North Phoenix, 150 fms. deep (about equal to the 120 at that mine). Here there is also a good lode, and one likely to make a great noise some day.

GONAMENA is in the heart of the Caradon district, being bounded on the north by West Rose Down, on the south by South Caradon and West Caradon Mines, on the west by Craddock Moor, and on the east by South Caradon. The shaft is down 90 fms.; four lodes have been worked on Gilpin's and Taylor's, which underlie in from South and West Caradon Mines, and Red lode and Sarah's lode, which are further north. The principal work at present is carried on on Sarah's lode, which is the only one yet seen east of the South Caradon boundary cross-course. The chief points to come off shortly are, the cutting of Taylor's lode and the Red lode east of boundary cross-course, in the cross-cut driving south in the 55 from Sarah's lode, which will take about four or five months longer to accomplish. Before reaching this point these will have intersected each other at a considerable distance west, as the Red lode is a complete counter to Taylor's, and runs nearly north-west and south-east, whereas Taylor's varies only a little from an east and west course: important results are anticipated when this is accomplished. Cutting the ore in the 80 and 90, on Sarah's lode, east of boundary cross-course, which is gone down in the levels above, and worth 3 tons per fm. This improvement is expected to take place very soon. Ore in the 70, on the same lode, from the improved appearance of the end, which is the most easterly in the mine. The intersection of the ore ground in the 90, west of boundary cross-course, gone down below the 80, where the lode was worth 5 tons per fm.; a cross-cut is being driven west for this purpose, and will be accomplished in a few months. A branch is being driven on west from boundary cross-course, in the 90, which at the cross-course was not an inch wide; it is now 6 fms. off, and is 6 in. wide, with good stones of grey ore (as large as oranges) occasionally in it; as we get further from the cross-course it is probable that it will make ore as it gets into more settled ground. There are also some points to come off on the other lodes, which might at any time open up valuable ore ground. The tin ground is not looking so well, but where the tin goes out the copper again comes in, and leaves the lode as valuable as before. The returns are about 170 tons of copper and about 3 tons of tin for the two months, which will meet the costs.

COLLIERIES AND COLLIERIES.

A valuable addition to the class of popular law books which we have recently become familiar has just been made by Mr. Fowler,* in the shape of a carefully arranged manual of the law relating to the working of coal. The laws relating to coalowner and collier, truck, combination, intimidation, rating, and inspection are fully discussed, together with so much real property law as is likely to be required by those engaged in the exploration of our coal fields. And as it cannot be expected that the non-professional man would be able to form an accurate judgment as to the manner in which the provisions of the laws upon the subject will be interpreted by those whose duty it is to administer them, Mr. Fowler enlightens them by providing them with a popular narrative of the various cases which have been decided; a course which enables them to ascertain the results of legal proceedings in disputes arising from this source, and is seeking information. The work comprising within 350 pages a popular abstract of legal facts relating to every branch of colliery operations, it is apparent that it would be impracticable to give an epitome of the entire contents; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with alluding to a few of the more important points.

The nature of property in coal is first considered; and the various modes of obtaining, conferring, and ascertaining the right to work coal are then lucidly and systematically explained; fixtures, way-rights, and water-rights following in order. A chapter is then devoted to colliery partnership; a sketch of the legal rules and doctrines which govern the relation of partners being given, and ample information furnished as to how a partnership is formed, how dissolved, &c., the whole given in a style which cannot fail to be appreciated by all who consult the book. We next come to a chapter of great importance—that which treats on the contract between masters and colliers. A contract of hiring and service need not be in writing unless it be for a period longer than a year, or for a year to commence at some future time; if it be reduced to writing it is not liable to any stamp duty, unless it relate to the superior class of clerks employed in a colliery. To prevent misunderstandings and disputes, Mr. Fowler justly remarks that it is very expedient that in the office of a colliery a contract-book should be kept, and the terms of it read over to every collier who accepts employment there; he should further be required to sign his name in the book, or affix his mark, if he is satisfied with the conditions proposed. Mr. Fowler opines that if a collier of the district asks for employment at the office, and is simply told that he may go to work in some specified part of the workings, and he goes without further question, it will be considered that he accepts that employment on the basis of the customs and usages of that district and colliery as to pay, hours, notice, &c., provided he continues to work and receive pay for such a period as to raise the presumption that he must have acquainted himself with the customs there prevalent, and with the course of business in the particular pit. But in the case of a new collier recently brought into the works, to whom no pains have been taken to state the terms of the contract of service, it is not reasonable that such a person should be held liable to all the penal consequences of a breach of an implied contract, as the other older colliers would be; he would rather seem that a new collier goes to work without any express agreement he is at first only bound by the general customs of the country; and that as to wages he can only enforce his claim to whatever sum he can prove his work to be worth. After a pay-day has passed over, and he has received wages at a certain rate, and has had a reasonable time to acquaint himself with the course of employment and wages in the colliery, it may fairly be assumed that he has tacitly assented to all the conditions under which the other colliers labour, and has contracted to serve upon those terms. The whole chapter upon masters and colliers is highly interesting, and the study of it will cause a large amount of valuable information to be acquired.

The succeeding chapter treats of the rating of collieries; and from the character of the particulars contained will, we should think, prove extremely useful to colliery owners. Damage done by mining, inundations and barriers, working out of bounds, and coals lying under railways and canals are next treated of; and two chapters are then devoted to the consideration of accidents in collieries from a legal point of view. A careful exposition of the Truck Act follows; and then a similarly comprehensive chapter on the law relating to combinations amongst workmen. The subjects already noticed occupy eighteen chapters of the work, the remaining two comprising a sketch of the criminal law relating to collieries, and an epitome of the Mine Inspection Acts at present in force. In conclusion, and by way of appendix, Mr. Fowler gives several of the most approved forms of legal instruments connected with colliery workings—A lease of a colliery; a lease of coal in a settled estate let by the acre; a lease of a way-leave; miscellaneous covenants and provisions, taken from various mineral leases; and cases decided in County Courts, and other cases recently reported. The book, as a whole, forming one of the most useful volumes which has yet appeared upon the subject.

* "Collieries and Colliers." By J. C. FOWLER, Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendiary Magistrate for Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. London: Longmans.

OPENING OF A COLLIERY.—The Two Sisters Pit, on Little Garth, near Birchgrove, was opened a few days ago, by Messrs. Pegg and Co. Sinking operations were commenced about 2½ years ago, under the superintendence of Mr. Woosley, and the works were continued without interruption until the sinkers struck into the Gravel Olen vein of coal, 4 ft. in thickness, about the latter end of April. The pit is 160 yards deep, and 16 ft. by 10 ft. in diameter; the sides are walled with brick, and it will be in complete working order eight or ten months hence; when it is complete the proprietors will be able to raise from 300 to 400 tons of coal per day, with an aggregate number of from 300 to 400 men. In accordance with a promise previously made, Mr. Pegg on the opening day awarded 5s. each to seven or eight men who had been employed in his employment since the cutting of the shaft until the completion of the sinking operations. It is intended, we believe, to work the Two Sisters and the Birchgrove Pits in conjunction, for purposes of ventilation, the former acting as the downcast shaft, and the latter as up-cast. It was needless to pass a panegyric on the conduct of capitalists of the enterprise of the Messrs. Pegg and Co., as it is sufficiently evident that their undertakings, judi-

ciously and successfully managed, not only benefit themselves, but create and increase happiness and prosperity among their workmen at every onward step. A word, however, should be said with respect to Birchgrove. It was a barren, uncultivated tract of land only a few years ago; but since Mr. Pegg has resided there, such autumn fields of corn have fallen under the sickle; the sickle has been carried on without interruption, satisfactorily to the master, and advantageously to the man; and groups of cottages have been erected and villages formed. Mr. Pegg is a popular and humane employer, and deserves the success he meets.—*Swansea Herald*.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 16.—The Iron Trade of both the southern and northern coal fields of this county is very flat. The civil war in America exercises a very disastrous influence. Not only does it check the exports to the States, which are the scene of hostilities, but it paralyzes every branch of trade, destroys confidence, checks all enterprise, and contracts within the narrowest limits the current demand for the home market. The lowness of stocks necessitates the continuation of small orders for current wants, but beyond this few buyers are disposed to purchase. There is no chance of lower prices, as at present the trade is scarcely remunerative except for the best makes, and any falling off in the demand must lead to diminished production. Nothing but the speedy termination of hostilities in America can impart activity to the trade. It is probable that there may be a demand for war materiel, but this can scarcely make up for the contraction of the ordinary consumption, and can by no means counteract that generally diminished home demand for iron which must result from the depression of the principal branches of our manufactures.

A step long meditated, but put off from time to time, has at length been determined upon. It has been decided to reduce the wages of miners in the Wolverhampton district 3d. per day, and blast-furnacemen 10 per cent. The low prices at which pig-iron has for some time been selling has rendered this step imperative, and the masters appear to have only the alternative of considerably reducing the make or insisting on the reduction. In North Staffordshire a similar step was taken some weeks ago, and, although it is still partially resisted, the turn-outs are fighting an evidently hopeless battle. The reduction was contemplated previously, but it has been hoped from time to time that an improvement in trade would render it unnecessary. These expectations have, however, prove delusive, and the prospect of renewed activity in the trade is now more remote than for some time past.

Mr. G. Thompson, of the Crookhatch Furnaces, and Iron-works, near West Bromwich, has been compelled to obtain protection under the Private Arrangements Clause of the Bankruptcy Act. Mr. Thompson has for some time been regarded as likely to succumb, and the impression was strengthened about six months ago on the retirement from the firm of his two partners. Mr. Thompson was for some years manager of the British Iron Company, and is generally respected in the district. Unfortunately for himself and his creditors, he took to the works formerly held by Messrs. Thomas Davies and Son, who, after failing in 1855, again suspended, and became bankrupt in 1858. The liabilities are said to be some 50,000l., and to be chiefly for pig-iron and ore.

The question of Properties in Designs was the subject of magisterial proceedings at Kinley, North Staffordshire, on Monday last. The complainant, Mr. Brownfield, is an eminent manufacturer of china and earthenware, and he charged the defendant, Mr. S. Bevington, also a manufacturer, with making and selling a fraudulent imitation of a jug, of special design which had been duly registered. The proceedings were taken under the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 100, sec. 7. The imitation of the design was very evident, and the result of the case was an order which Mr. Brownfield made, and defendant accepted of the former, to buy the imitation jugs at the price of manufacture, defendant agreeing to destroy the moulds. The case is of considerable importance, for nothing, perhaps, tends more to check improvement in the designs for manufactured articles than the general piracy of every new design which prevails.

With reference to Mr. Toth's process of puddling by machinery, a local paper states: "We are informed that some of the blooms turned out by Toth's process of machine puddling have been experimented upon in our own district, and that they do not bear the test of the shingler's hammer. The heave, it is said, reveals lumps of cast-iron which do not appear to have been puddled at all. For the present, therefore, the puddlers' hook is without any successful competitor." Mr. Bernard P. Walker, of Wolverhampton, claims precedence over Mr. Toth's patent, in virtue of one taken out by him years ago.

The Special Colliery Rules of this district, under the recent Mine Inspection Act, are at length agreed to, except in the case of one or two collieries, where circumstances render necessary a modification of the provisions generally applicable. The rules are much more stringent than the previous ones; and with the cordial desire which is manifested by the proprietors of mines in this district to comply with the requirements of the Government Inspector, it is reasonable to anticipate a considerable decrease in the accidents for which South Staffordshire is, unhappily, too famous.

With reference to the explosion at Breerton Colliery, in February last, several important informations, laid by Mr. J. P. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines, were heard by the Rugby magistrates on Thursday. The first was against Mr. James Dean, agent to Earl Talbot and Shrewsbury, who was fined 10l. and costs for not having an adequate brake attached to the engine, and 10l. and costs for not having provided an adequate amount of ventilation on Feb. 6 last, when seven persons lost their lives by an explosion of fire-damp, &c., in the shaft. There was also an information against Edward Gough, the underground manager or overman, for infraction of special rule 17, in not having examined the state of the workings on the morning of Feb. 6 last before the men descended to their work, for which he was fined 20l. and costs, and 1s. and costs for infraction of special rule 3, the total fines amounting to 40l. 1s. and costs.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MAY 15.—The aspect of American affairs is so unsatisfactory, and the probability of a peaceful solution of the war so distant, that merchants feel great anxiety as to the future prospects of trade. The demand for iron is exceedingly dull, and there is an entire absence of speculative purchases. The enquiry for home consumption is lessened, and the demand for rails, which for some time past has been active, is now duller than usual. The pig-iron trade is also depressed, and many furnaces are out of blast. The rates, as might be expected from this depression, are considerably affected; and needy makers do not hesitate to accept terms much lower than the prices current at last quarter-day. We have to report a steady demand for coal for manufacturing purposes, though the strikes in the Lancashire district are diminishing the consumption, owing to the stoppage of a considerable amount of machinery. The production of the midland counties hard coal is being increased by the sinking of new pits; but, notwithstanding the increased production, the demand is greater than the supply. It has been proved to be an excellent coal for locomotive and marine engines, and as such is exceedingly in demand in the cost of fuel for feeding the locomotive has been proved to be considerable; and as it is a clean coal, the demand, and, indeed, the trade in this description of mineral, is certain to increase to an enormous extent, and will always find a good market.

The recent strike of miners in the district of Chesterfield has been the means of drawing the attention of the men to the necessity of forming a "Union." The result has proved as we predicted it. On the late occasion the men found themselves out of work without any system of organisation to support them, and they returned to work with the view of establishing a society and a fund which they might resort to in case of necessity. Meetings have been held by the men, a portion of whom have been formed into a committee, and the object of the meeting was to organize themselves, or rather enrolled themselves, in the Chesterfield Colliery. A meeting of miners was held in the Chesterfield market-place on Monday afternoon, to hear an address from a working miner, named Richard Davies, of Attlecliffe, near Sheffield, on the subject of a Miners' Union; and, after the speaker had concluded his address, the men adjourned to the Three Tuns public-house to transact business. Mr. Davies urged them to join the Chesterfield Colliery, which he said would in due course of time be amalgamated with the Barnsley Union.

An accident happened on Tuesday, at the Hollingwood Pit, Staveley, to a collier named Benjamin Hunt, 56 years of age. This man, along with another collier named Matthew Potter, were pulling down stones and repairing gales, when a large weight of stone fell upon him and killed him on the spot. There was no blame attributed to anybody by the jury, who returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

A case of considerable importance to colliers was heard before the magistrates at Chesterfield to-day. It was a charge by Mr. Martin Seymour, the viewer of the Staveley Collieries, against a furnace-man named Joseph Johnson, who was charged with having neglected the furnace of the Speedwell Colliery, which had obstructed the ventilation, and endangered the safety of about 900 people. Mr. Busby, solicitor, appeared to support the charge, and Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector of Mines, attended to watch the case. It transpired from the evidence that the prisoner, on the evening of the 5th inst. (Sunday), had neglected to attend to the furnace, and that instead of there being about 50 feet of fire there was only 1 ft., which had caused a large quantity of water to issue from the tubbing, and the ventilation of the mine was nearly destroyed. The prisoner, it is believed, had gone to sleep when on duty. Mr. Seymour, the manager of the works, ordered the tubbing to be wedged, and refused to allow anyone to work in the mines on Monday, which threw about 900 men and boys out of work for the day. The prisoner said he was sorry for what had occurred, and he hoped to be discharged upon payment of a fine. The magistrates refused to inflict a fine, and sentenced the prisoner to six weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction to hard labour.

There has been nothing new to notice this week in the Derbyshire lead mines. At North Derbyshire the appearance of the sinking operations give great confidence to the shareholders, and we are in weekly expectation of being able to announce the advent of a better state of things. There is a good demand for the shares.

The resolution of the shareholders of the Mill Dam Company, proposed at the annual meeting last held in Feb., 1860, and then passed with the view of securing a responsible and intelligible statement of the accounts of that meeting being yearly laid before them, continues to be disregarded by the persons at that meeting appointed directors for the then ensuing year. Three months nearly have expired since the meeting ought to have been held, and yet there are no signs of holding it, or of any account being rendered of the expenditure of the large sums of money come into the hands of the directors during the past year. The excuses made for withholding the statement go far to confirm the suspicions entertained by many that there is something in the accounts or the management which will not bear publicity. Sometimes it is pretended that the long rainy season has prevented the directors holding the meeting, then that they wish to have a good measure of ore before it is held, and so on, just as if the annual accounts could not be made out in a rainy season as well as any other. But these excuses are quite inconsistent with the reports of the mine sent out during the last year, which were of the most flattering description. In July it was reported that the company had sold nearly 27 tons of ore, in Sept. 25 tons, the produce of five weeks; in Oct. 20 tons, the produce of three weeks; and even so late as Jan. this year it is stated that 120 wagons, producing about 30 tons of ore, were drawn up in one week. Now, the prices received for all these quantities should, of course, come into last year's account, and ought to have been published previously to the general meeting which should have been held in February; and if the directors got prices approaching to what was obtained for ore at other mines in the neighbourhood the money arising from these sales would amount to nearly 1000l., besides what was got from sales of smaller amount, of which no account was published. This money, added to the 1000l. raised by the call of 10s. per share payable in April and June last, and the

arrests of 280l. due on the former call, show that a large sum of money should have come into the hands of the directors within the year immediately following the meeting held in Feb., 1860; and the shareholders find it difficult to understand how the "rainy season" should have prevented the directors holding the meeting and making out their accounts of the disposal of it. Even in last week's Journal it is reported that the mine is now very rich, and producing a large quantity of ore, but it is added that the company have not of late been able to obtain a sufficient number of men to work their mine, great numbers being now employed on the railway. This being the first attempt to repeat the flattering accounts of the produce and prospects of the mine since the decrease in the Chancery cause made in March last, some of the parties interested have taken an opportunity of testing the accuracy of the report by enquiries in the neighbourhood of the mine, and the result of such enquiries is that if the mine is now rich it is a secret known only to the directors, for there is no indication that such is the case from the small quantities of ore raised to surface; and, as to the scarcity of workmen, the Mill Dam Company do find it difficult to obtain men to work in their mine, it is a difficulty none of the other mines in the neighbourhood experience, and, therefore, it is not the "rainy season," any more than the "rainy season," which is in fault. Probably the right of the directors to continue themselves in office, and to incur debts or other responsibilities binding the company after the expiration of their year of office, will become the subject of litigation hereafter, especially if they have incurred any debts since the expiration of the year for which they were appointed.

The adjourned examination of Mr. Paul Raby, Jun., and Mr. Timothy Smith, his clerk, was concluded on Wednesday, at Leeds, when several witnesses from Cornwall were examined, and the magistrates, though holding some doubt in their own minds as to an ultimate conviction, were of opinion that the case ought to be sent for trial to the Assizes. Both prisoners were accordingly committed, but afterwards admitted to bail.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 16.—We have little of interest to communicate respecting the Coal and Iron Trades here this week. A bust of the late lamented Mr. T. J. Taylor has been executed by Mr. Young, of Newcastle, which is highly spoken of; it is to be executed in marble, and it will be regarded with great interest by the people of this locality and others. There has been nothing said lately about the statue of the late Mr. George Stephenson, which was to be erected near the Central Railway Station, Newcastle. The whole thing appears to be extremely quiet, although a long period has elapsed since the funds were furnished and all arrangements made.

The Coal Trade continues, on the whole, good, but there has been a great want of shipping lately on the Tyne, owing to the long-continued north-east wind, which has limited operations. The export trade for April, as shown by the usual published returns, has been very satisfactory. There was a great increase at all the large ports,—that is, at Newcastle, Sunderland, the Hartlepool, Seaham, &c.,—as compared with the corresponding month last year. At Newcastle the increase has been 56,945 tons; Sunderland, 27,986 tons; Hartlepool, 10,826 tons; at Blyth a decrease of 1000 tons; at Amble a slight decrease; and at Middlesbrough and Seaham a large increase: the total exports having been 436,710 tons of coal, against 357,412 tons last April; and 27,706 tons of coke, against 16,321 tons.

The coal has at length been reached at the Bewick Main, Birtley Coal and Iron Company; it is 4 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and of excellent quality. A dinner was given on the occasion, on Saturday week, at the Colliery Inn to a number of the agents and workmen. Mr. Morris, lately retired from business, but for many years an agent of the firm, was present, and stated his recollection of attempts having been made in 1801, 1803, and 1804 to win a colliery on the same ground, under the direction of the late celebrated Mr. Buddle, but without success. A similar attempt was, we believe, made about ten years ago, but cannot state the exact date, by a London company. They attempted to set a shaft down by a boring apparatus, but this attempt was abandoned. Great credit is due to Messrs. Coulson, of Durham, the sinkers, who have executed the contract. But much credit is also due to Messrs. Easton, the mining engineers for the company, as it is to their exertion and skill chiefly that the obstacles met with near the surface from the water, sand, and clay, have been surmounted. And also to the owners, whose indomitable courage and perseverance is beyond all praise.

A fine seam of coal has also been reached at the Adelaide Colliery, Shildon, belonging to Messrs. John Pease and Co. It is the Brockwell seam, 4 ft. in thickness, and clean coal, and the depth is between 170 and 180 fms. The shaft has been sunk by the well-known firm of Coulson and Sons, of Durham, under the superintendence of Mr. Graham, Messrs. Pease's principal viewer. This important work has only been eighteen months in hand. A great quantity of water was met with at a depth of 70 fms., equal to 1000 gallons per minute; this was stopped back by metal tubbing. It is gratifying to find that no accident has occurred during the progress of the works. A very powerful double engine has been erected, capable of drawing from 800 to 1000 tons of coal per day. The coal is suitable for home, locomotive, and manufacturing purposes. The colliery is expected to be very shortly one of a first-class kind.

Edward Collier, employed at Seaton Delaval Colliery, has been fined 2l. and costs for a breach of the colliery rules, by having taken a lighted candle into that part of the pit where safety-lamps only are used, thereby endangering the lives of the workmen. On Wednesday week, Robert Swales, deputy-overman at Castle Eden Colliery, met his death by a large fall of stone while taking the timber out of a place where the coal had been removed. The utmost exertions of a great number of men were required to recover the body of the deceased from under the debris. He was one of the oldest established workmen on the colliery. His kind, free, and inoffensive disposition rendered him a general favourite with all who knew him, and his sudden and untimely death has caused a general gloom throughout the colliery. He was forty years of age, and has left a widow and large family to lament his loss.

MINING IN NORTH WALES—No. III.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Mining in the counties of Flint and Denbigh is making more progress than for many years past, the old mines are paying well, and some of those started within the last twelve months are showing signs of speedily arriving at that satisfactory state; it is unquestionably the feature of these two counties, in contradistinction to the other metallic mining districts of our country, that failure is the exception. The signs are hopeful that a more systematic and scientific scale of mining will be introduced than that hitherto pursued. The opinion we expressed in a former paper, "That if the mines of Cornwall were worked in the same slowly and unimproving manner that the mines of the two counties under notice are, in a short time Cornwall would cease to be a mining county," was not harshly formed, and it would be difficult to find a more flagrant case than at Maesysafn, mines that had rendered the fortunate proprietors wealthy men, and that had nevertheless been worked in a manner that would have been a disgrace to mining in the sixteenth century. That set of landlords, the Marquis of Westminster, and his most enduring agents, have in this case done the country and mining justice, and when the subject of granting a renewal of lease was brought before them the condition imposed was that the mines should be worked according to the recognised principles of mining, and in a fair way; which would appear to have been too much to expect, for the conditions were rejected, and we hear that Messrs. John Taylor and Sons have become the fortunate proprietors; under their regime, doubtless, the works will be carried out in a business-like manner. This is hopeful for a better state of mining in the country. The Messrs. Taylor formerly worked some of Flintshire's richest mines, and after an absence of many years it is gratifying to see them return.

An influential party have at last secured Long Rake Mine, contiguous to Bryn Gwilyr, and next week active operations will be commenced. For seven years insurmountable difficulties stood in the way of this extensive and valuable run of mines being worked; the former proprietor having erected a 50-in. cylinder engine, plant, and buildings, at a large outlay, and so far opened up the mine that the very last month they worked there was a profit on the same, but being clogged by a mortgage of thousands of pounds, and other financial difficulties supervening, the works were brought to a standstill. After long negotiations, mortgage and mortgagee, and all others interested, have been bought off, and unfettered by restrictions, and unencumbered by old blood, the property has been set to work. Mr. Dunsford, of Adam's-court, the enterprising manager of Bryn Gwilyr, has secured the management. The two concerns would appear to be wonderfully analogous, and Long Rake certainly bids fair to be as successful as Bryn Gwilyr. The company is divided into 500 shares, of 10l. each, which, after paying for machinery and all expenses, leaves an available cash balance of 1000l. for future working, a sum deemed ample to carry the works to a successful issue. Mr. Dunsford, with the management, has secured 250 shares for his friends, and if local parties have the chance, every share of the remainder will be immediately taken up: it is gratifying to see mines launched in such a liberal manner. Another mine, in the eastern end of the Halkin range, is also taken up, called Pentre Lygan, and the chances of success are above an average. Next week we shall give some account of the mines to the north of the Mersey.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 25.—Notwithstanding our having had a considerable sprinkling of rain during the month in Melbourne, it has not apparently reached the country districts in any quantity, as the want of water at our gold fields is beginning to be seriously felt; this is especially the case at the lately-discovered diggings of Mountain Creek and Red Bank, mentioned in our last. Upon several the ordinary supplies have been entirely exhausted, and the miners have been precluded from washing-up. This has, consequently, exercised a very unfavourable influence upon the month's escort returns, showing a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, of 6851 ozs. Notwithstanding this large deficiency for the month, the decrease so far on this year is only 1287 ozs. The Mountain Creek and Red Bank is the largest and best rush which has taken place in the colony for a very long time, but there is a great scarcity of water, barely sufficient being obtained for drinking, let alone for washing-up purposes. Good ground, however, is extending at both places, and large paddocks of wash-dirt being stored up, so that we expect a large yield soon as that district is favoured with a copious supply of rain. The new ground opened up at Hard Hills is turning out well, and there are a large number of people collected there. The country around the Old Diggings, as we may call those first opened, has not been much prospected, but it is considered to bear very high indications of being auriferous to a great extent. A large lump of quartz, thickly impregnated with gold, was found in the Mountain Creek deep lead, very much water-worn, and is looked upon as a certain indication of a quartz reef being near at hand.

At Ballarat, many of the claims on the deep leads—the Golden Point, Redan, Inkermann, and Frenchman's—have been yielding very handsome dividends. Amongst these we may enumerate the Great Redan Extended Company, who have been proclaiming fortnightly dividends of 80s. each to eighty shareholders; and the Cosmopolitan Company, who have been declaring weekly dividends averaging from 15s. to 22s. per man. The richness of the former claim may be gathered from the fact that from July, 1860, to Feb., 1861, 32,000l. of gold was obtained from it.

Ringwood has yielded its usual quota of nuggets, but none of a large size. A small parcel of stone, from one of two reefs lately opened about three miles from the township at Mount Korong, weighing 4 tons, produced 76 ozs. of gold, or 19 ozs. per ton. There have been several small rushes to different gulches between Mount Korong and the Woolshed, and at more than one of these the miners are doing well. Nothing fresh has occurred at Bark Creek, except the taking up of several abandoned claims on the Scandinavian lead for the purpose of raising the cement overlooked on the former working of the lead. This cement has been found to yield in the poorest parts from 8 dwts. to 1 oz. per ton, which will pay well for crushing; and from the course it is taking there is some probability of its leading to good ground on the other side of the township, so far untouched.

The diggings at Pickpocket are still extending, and the mining population is becoming more and more scattered. There have been numerous rushes in different directions, but

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.—T. L. JACKSON, Mile End: Furnace-burners.—L. W. BODDIE, Sheffield: Steam-boilers.—A. DUNLOP, Glasgow: Endless or portable railways.—D. ZENNER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Purifying lead.—F. PULS, Hackney Wick: An oxidising agent.—P. CHAMBERLAIN, South-street, Finsbury: Wind motive-power engine.—T. BELL, Usworth House, Gateshead: Decomposition of compounds of aluminium, and coating metals with aluminium or its alloys.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN GUNPOWDER.—Mr. Rave, of Brussels, has invented a powder for blasting purposes possessing very wonderful advantages over the powder now in use, and will prevent the numerous accidents which are daily occurring in mines. It will not explode in the open air, or be affected by damp; it will keep in any temperature, and may be conveyed from place to place without the slightest danger. It can also be manufactured at much less cost, and is much lighter than the ordinary blasting powder, making a saving of at least three-fourths in price.

BEZAT'S VALVE-GEAR.—Monsieur Bezat has just filed a specification, per Mr. Henry, the Patent Agent, Fleet-street, relating to a valve-arrangement, according to which the valve-rods fit telescopically within a tubular or hollow stem, shank, or socket, having a spiral or helical groove or slot formed in it, into which there engages a pin, attached through and projecting from the rod. The rod is free to turn but not shift longitudinally, so that on imparting rotary motion thereto by a handle, governor, or otherwise, the pin travelling in the spiral groove forces the socket, and hence the valve, to move to or fro, and so opens or closes the valve, which is prevented from turning by pins passing through a slotted collar: or the rod may be prevented from turning, and the hollow shank left free to turn, so that by rotating the latter the valve may be opened and closed.

DENHAM'S INVENTION.—The specification of this patent, just filed by Mr. Henry, the patent agent, Fleet-street, relates to a mode of obtaining ornamental designs and devices on velvet, paper, and other fabrics, according to which it is proposed to sprinkle or otherwise apply to the material to be ornamented an adhesive powder or agent of such nature as to become adhesive under the influence of heat; after this a flock or a metallic or coloured powder is sprinkled, and the material so prepared is passed between heated rollers, one of which is engraved with the required design, so that a corresponding device is obtained on the material to be ornamented.

Pig-iron which contains copper cannot be puddled so as to make wrought-iron. In Germany, when one puddler wishes to annoy another, he stealthily throws a small piece of copper into his furnace, and this prevents his iron from boiling and becoming purified.

CATHEDRAL MINE.—Messrs. Michell and Jenkin, of Redruth, have been appointed engineers to this company.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 20th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

FIG-IRON. And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 20th day of May, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, May 13, 1861.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 27th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

COPPER SLIPS. And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 27th day of May, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, May 16, 1861.

TO THE COLLIERY OWNERS AND LESSEES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Mr. LESLIE, PATENTEE, 60, CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W., now PREPARED TO GRANT THEM LICENCES, whereby the enormous NATIONAL WASTE OF THE BURNING REFUSE COAL HEAPS CAN BE UTILISED FOR GAS PURPOSES, AND CONVERTED INTO A PROFITABLE REVENUE.

TO COLLIERY VIEWERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in the North, and can produce satisfactory testimonials, is DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION AS UNDERGROUND MANAGER. Can survey and plan, &c.—Address, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—May 1, 1861.

CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.—An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and ASSAYER (a German), who studied at Bunsen's Laboratory and at the Freiberg Mining School, and who is now engaged as assistant to an English professor of great fame, DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION AS ASSAYER, &c., in a MINING ESTABLISHMENT. No objection to go abroad (Canada preferred), other conditions being equal. Testimonials and references of the highest order will be given.—Address, "X. Y. Z. O.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IRONMASTERS.—A PERSON WITH TWENTY ONE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN IRON WORKS, and who has had the management of works for several years at home and abroad, is OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT. Highest testimonials and references.—Address, "C. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—In the West Riding of Yorkshire, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY, comprising four seams of coal, upwards of 1600 acres each, three of them now at work, is in WANT OF A PARTNER, who can bring in from £12,000 to £15,000, to fill the place of two partners who are retiring. Would not be required to take any active part in the management of the concern.—Full particulars on addressing "M. E.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Principals only treated with.

TO CAPITALISTS.—An OPPORTUNITY now PRESENTS ITSELF FOR ANY PERSON HAVING THE IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF TEN THOUSAND POUNDS TO MAKE SIX TIMES THAT AMOUNT in a short time, without trouble, or relinquishing for a moment the control of their capital.—Apply, with real name and address, to "A. B.," 35, New-road, Sloane-street, S.W.

TO POTTERS, AND BRICK, TILE, AND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A LARGE TRACT OF LAND (with easy access thereto by water), COMPOSED OF CLAY OF THE FINEST QUALITY FOR MANUFACTURING INTO POTTERY, BRICKS, AND TILES, AND ALSO PORTLAND CEMENT.—Apply by letter, to "H. R.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF UNDERGROUND HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 16 in. diameter, with 2 ft. stroke, and two drums each 4 ft. diameter and 2 ft. wide, with spur wheel 6 ft. diameter, and pinion 3 ft. diameter, pitch 2½ in.; malleable iron shafts, fitted with link motion and break gear.—For further particulars, apply to Tnos. RICHARDSON and Sons, Ironworks, Hartlepool, where the engines can be seen, completely fitted up.

FOR SALE, A CONDENSING WATER ENGINE, cylinder 53 in. diameter, 8 ft. stroke, lift of pump trees about 140 yards long, 12 in. and 12½ in. working barrels. A CONDENSING WINDING ENGINE, 20 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke.—For price, apply to Mr. WM. HADEN, Dixon's Green, Dudley. May 13, 1861.

FOR SALE, A good 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER. A 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE OR HIRE. A GRINDER, 14 in. rolls, with wrought-iron spindles.—Apply to W. MATTHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new. They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAOR and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED) are REMOVED from 8, Moor-gate-street, London, to 185, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. By order, A. TREGONING, Manager.
185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May 17, 1861.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at their office, 23, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive the accounts for the past half-year, ending 24 April last.
2.—To elect directors, trustees, and auditors of the company for the ensuing year; the ballot-box for which election will be closed punctually at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.
3.—To transact the general business of the company.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 23d day of May, to Tuesday, the 4th of June, inclusive.
A printed list of the qualified candidates for the directory will be ready at the office after the 2nd instant.
23, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, May 10, 1861.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May inst., at the offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street, within the City of London, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely.
May 14, 1861. By order of the Directors, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

THE EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that under the powers of the Act of Parliament 19 and 20 Vic., c. 47, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the company have been CLOSED FROM THIS DAY UNTIL AFTER THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company, to be held on the 27th May inst.
By order of the Board, GEO. GRANT, Interim Sec.
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, May 7, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that WILLIAM HUTCHISON, late of WAKELING TERRACE, BARNSBURY PARK, MIDDLESEX, now of TUNBRIDGE WELLS, in the COUNTY OF KENT, INTENDS TO APPLY by PETITION, under the 4th section of the Statute 5 and 6 WILLIAM IV., cap. 83, to Her Majesty in Council for a PROLONGATION of his TERM of SOLE USING and VENDING his INVENTION (communicated to him from abroad) of IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING PASTEBOARD AND OTHER SUBSTANCES, RENDERING THEM COMPACT AND IMPERVIOUS TO WET, FROST, VERMIN, AND OTHER DESTRUCTIVE AGENTS, granted to him by Letters Patent bearing date the 25th day of November, 1847, in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria.

And notice is hereby further given, that the said WILLIAM HUTCHISON INTENDS to AFFLY by counsel to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on the 29th day of June next, or if the said Judicial Committee shall not sit on that day, at the then next sitting of the said Judicial Committee, for a TIME TO BE FIXED for HEARING the MATTER of his said PETITION, and that on or before the said 29th day of June next NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN of ANY OPPOSITION INTENDED TO BE MADE to the said PETITION, AND ANY PERSON INTENDING TO OPPOSE the said APPLICATION MUST LODGE A CAVEAT to that effect at the Council Office, on or before that day.
CHARLES A. GOVETT, 5, Mitre-court, Temple
(Solicitor for the above-named William Hutchison).

Dated this 13th day of May, 1861.

INVESTMENT OR PARTNERSHIP, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—THE ADVERTISER is the OWNER of an UNOPENED COLLIERY in the FOREST OF DEAN, of 100 acres and upwards in extent, consisting of a vein of coal about 3 ft. thick, of excellent quality for coke or steam purposes (to be worked by levels), situated within 50 yards of the Forest of Dean Central Railway, now nearly completed, which will run to the South Wales Railway and the Staiths at Brimsill, on the Severn, a distance of about three and a half miles from the colliery. The advertiser is DESIROUS OF DISPOSING of the COLLIERY for a moderate price, or of WORKING the SAME IN PARTNERSHIP for a reasonable consideration.
Apply to HENRY PHIPPS, of Yorkley, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, who will produce samples of coal for inspection.

FOR SALE, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Pontnewydd, and about three miles from the Devil's Bridge, and twelve miles from the port of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
The above mine has been worked by the present proprietors for nearly three years, and the machinery for pumping, crushing, and dressing the ore is of the very best description, and in perfect working order.

Upwards of £5000 has been expended in the erection of the machinery and the development of the mine. The shaft is sunk 26 fms. In the level in the bottom the lode is worth from 15 to 20 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level is also worth from 15 to 20 cwt. per fm. There is an abundant supply of water, and the royalty is moderate.—For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, at the offices, Clarendon Hill, Shrewsbury.

WOLFRAM FOR SALE.—About TWENTY TONS of this MINERAL are NOW READY for SAMPLING at EAST POOL MINE, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL. For inspection or taking samples, application should be made to the agents on the mine. Tenders for the same, addressed to the committee of management at the mine, will be received up to the end of May proximo, when the party whose offer is approved will be duly advised thereof. The committee will not engage to accept the highest offer.—East Pool Mines, April 15, 1861.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE, WITH MACHINERY AND MORTAR PANS ATTACHED.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE, about 30 horse power, with fly-wheel and crank axle, &c., driving mortar pans and crushers, pumping, also spur and pinion wheels fixed on frame, with pedestals for pumping.
TWO 9 ft. REVOLVING PANS, with foundations and frames complete, capable of being used for grinding any description of ores or hard materials; the crushers are about 2 tons 10 cwt. each. Also, a set of 10 in. PUMPS and GEARING.
The above machinery is in thoroughly good working order, having undergone extensive repairs.

For price and further particulars, apply to JOHN M. LEEDEB, auctioneer, &c., Funnell Cottage, Swansea; or to W. H. FORRESTER, iron merchant, Mount-street, Swansea.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.—COAL FIELDS TO BE LET.—Apply to "R.," Post-office, Bridgend.

PUMPING ENGINES.—FOR SALE, an extraordinary bargain TWO BEAM ENGINES, each of about 25 horse power, lately in use by the Portsmouth Water Company, whose works are now removed to Havant, together with all the MACHINERY, PIPES, &c., connected therewith, including AIR VESSEL, TWO FORCE PUMPS, TWO nearly new CYLINDERS, TWO 30 feet BOILERS. The engines are capable of lifting 25,000 gallons of water per hour. Price £250. To be removed by the purchaser.—May be seen on application to Mr. BRADBURY, at the Water Works Office, Landport, Portsmouth.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.)
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prop. DEVILLE'S METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)
Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—REDUCTION IN SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ISSUES POLICIES OF GUARANTEE, at reduced rates, for officials in or under the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, Board of Trade, Poor Law Board, Admiralty, and other public departments, and for bank and railway clerks and persons in commercial employments.
Further reductions on the combination of life assurance with guarantee. Annuities granted on favourable terms.
Forms and every information may be obtained at the chief office, No. 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS EFFECTED
IN THE FUNDS, BANKS, INSURANCE, MINES, AND RAILWAYS, by Messrs. FULLER and CO., No. 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Country and foreign communications, also telegraphic messages, promptly attended to; dividends, &c., on Government and other stocks collected; and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted.

Mining investment affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable security, paying from 12½ to 20 per cent. Dividends are paid quarterly, free from risk, and exempt from heavy responsibilities, such as banking, &c.
Messrs. FULLER and Co., being in daily communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information as to the future prospects of the principal mines in the kingdom.
Progressive Mine Shares frequently advance from 1 to 500 per cent.; a judicious selection of which cannot fail to repay all who invest, and of becoming permanently profitable. Information obtained and advice given, either personally or by letter, as to sound legitimate investment.—Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION AND ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Office, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.
The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.
A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.
A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.
Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times*.
To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Westminster*.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser*.
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Spanish Express*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.
We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Mosmouth Beacon*.
With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald*.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.
A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*.
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. It deserves the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines of the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THREE GREAT CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, made by Harvey and Co., the celebrated engineers, of Hayle, Cornwall, in 1854, and subsequently for the Old Wheal Vor Mine, situated about seven miles from the shipping port of Hayle. The diameters of the cylinders are 100 in., 85 in., and 80 in., with 11 ft. stroke, equal beam. The 100 in. cylinder makes on an average 5½ strokes per minute; the quantity of water raised by each stroke is 16,266 gallons, or nearly 70,000,000 gallons in the twelve hours. The 85 in. cylinder makes 6½ strokes per minute, and raises about 60,000,000 gallons. And the 80 in. cylinder engine, which has never been worked, may be calculated in proportion. Attached to this engine there are TWO STEAM BOILERS, weighing about 13 tons each, of unusual strength. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

WHEAL TEHDY, SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF ILLOGAN, NEAR REDRUTH, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL. TO BE SOLD, pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting held the 8th of May, 1861, BY PRIVATE TENDER, in One Lot, the LEASE and MATERIALS of this mine. The lease is for 21 years, from the 29th of February, 1852, and granted by Lady Bassett.

The materials consist of a 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS (20 tons), and about 43 tons of pitwork, 70 fms. of 8 in. wood rods, 100 fms. of ladders, 70 fms. of divisions and castings, about 7 tons of strapping plates and other iron, 2½ tons tramroad iron, 300 fms. of horse-whim chain, horse-whim, balance-bob, capstan and shears, and 100 fms. capstan rope, &c.

The mine may be viewed on application to Capt. Pore, the resident agent, and sealed tenders may be sent in addressed to the committee of management, No. 50, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 23rd of May inst., on which day the tenders will be opened by the committee, at Twelve o'clock; but the committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, unless considered satisfactory.

May 9, 1861. By order of the Committee, W. A. BUCKLEY, Sec.

CORNWALL.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, IN THE BOROUGH OF TRURO, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 21st day of May inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may be then determined on, for the convenience of purchasers.

Lot 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a commodious yard thereto attached, and a stream of pure water flowing through the same, lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England; together, also, with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay therein, which abuts on the Truro tidal river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and where coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay duties and other charges. These works have been recently built at great expense, on the most improved plan, and are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, and in the midst of a mining district. They are easily convertible into a brewery, distillery, paper mills, iron and brass foundry, engineering or shot manufactory, gas works, or other business requiring extensive accommodation.

Lot 2.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that respectable MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough (adjoining Lot 1), with the appurtenances, and now in the occupation of Mr. G. J. Arnall, timber merchant.

Lot 3.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that spacious MALT HOUSE adjoining Lot 1, with store room over. Three-stalled stable and 4½, within an inclosed yard, and now in the occupation of Mr. S. Miners, maltster; together with TWO DWELLING-HOUSES near adjoining, and suitable for the residence of a maltster and labourer, now in the occupation of Walter Grose and W. Bolith.

Lot 4.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those THREE DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining each other, situated in St. Austell-street aforesaid, now in the respective occupations of Jane Benney, John Chapman, and others. **Lot 5.**—The FEE SIMPLE, expectant on the death of a person now aged about 78 years, and in all that stone-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, with the productive garden thereto attached, situated in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough, now in the occupation of Mr. Isaac. The high rent of £313s. 6d. per annum payable during the lease.

All information required may be obtained on application to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRECK, solicitors, Truro.—Truro, May 2, 1861.

EAST WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINES AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY TENDER.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, in One Lot, EAST WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINES, MATERIALS, &c., situated in the parish of Uney Lant, the best tin district in Cornwall, consisting of a 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, a 30 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 32 heads attached; 150 fms. of 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in. pitwork, capstans, shears and bobs, capstan ropes and chains, 140 fms. of horizontal round iron rods, 3 in. and 1½ in.; horse whims, smiths and carpenters' shops, counting house and furniture, with every requisite on a mine in full working order, together with the tin floors, kieves, sheds, and burning-house, and every other thing on and belonging to the said mine.

Tenders addressed to the committee or the pursuer will be received on or before the 3d June next. The agents on the mine will afford every information to purchasers.

Dated East Wheal Margaret, Uney Lant, Hayle, Cornwall, May 8, 1861. N.B.—Nearly £20,000 worth of tin has been sold from these mines within the past few years.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the LEASE and BENEFICIAL INTEREST in the COPPER MINE known as the GREEN-BOURN MINE, and situated at Greenbourn, about four miles from Coniston, North Lancashire. Many of the original shareholders are dead, and those who remain, not being acquainted with mining, are desirous of retiring. The seat is of very great extent, embracing many large, well-defined, and most promising lodes, which have had little or no trial; and the lode from which the present proprietors have obtained their returns has yielded to them copper ore to the value of about £12,000.

The MACHINERY, consisting of a powerful WHEEL for pumping and drawing, one for crushing, and two smaller ones for jiggling and dressing, is in good working order, and every facility exists for the immediate prosecution of the mine. There is an abundant supply of water for every purpose, a capacious reservoir having been formed to ensure such supply at all seasons of the year. The celebrated Coniston Mines are in the immediate neighbourhood of this, and the country around affords many proofs of the lodes having been worked most successfully. During the last four months a party of tributaries, at 15s. in £1, have earned 38s. per man per week wages. To any parties desirous of purchasing mining property the above is well worth attention.

For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS, 16, Hackney Hey, Liverpool; or to the agent on the mine.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the EXTENSIVE, VALUABLE, and well established ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, and MILLWRIGHT WORKS, known as the UNION FOUNDRY, in BOLTON-LE-MOORS, in the county of LANCASTER.

The LAND occupied by these works contains nearly four statute acres, situated in the centre of the town of Bolton, is bounded on the east, south, and part of the north sides by wide and excellent streets, and the London and North-Western Railway extending along and adjoins to the whole of the west side thereof, and communicates with lines of railway of similar gauge laid down through the works.

The BUILDINGS are in good condition, and the works are laid out and adapted throughout to the present requirements of trade. Several of the workshops have been recently entirely rebuilt, and the establishment and working plant have been greatly improved and remodelled during the last few years.

The BUILDINGS comprise large ERECTING, BORING, PLANING, TURNING, FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS; iron, brass, and brass FOUNDRIES, BOILER SHOPS, FORGE, SMITHIES, PATTERN ROOMS, &c. The counting-houses and drawing offices are large, commodious, well built, of recent erection, and replete with all necessary fixtures and office furniture and apparatus.

The manager's house (adjoining part of the north side of the works) contains a spacious hall, two parlours, two kitchens, five bedrooms, and other conveniences. There are two houses for workmen, and another house for the watch-keeper. The out-houses comprise a coach-house, saddle house, stabling for twelve horses, and all other requisite outbuildings and appurtenances.

The WORKING LANT consists of FOUR STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS for driving same, with turning lathes, planing, boring, slotting, screwing, drilling, grooving, and wheel-cutting machines; cranes, cupolas, moulding boxes; boiler-making machines and tools; fans, smiths' hearths; weighing machines, lories, gas, steam, and water-pipes, railways, and all other requisite machinery, tools, implements, and utensils required in a large engineering and millwright establishment.

The PATTERNS include above 1100 of spur, mitre, and bevel wheels; a large assortment of stationary, portable, and marine engines; water-wheels, hydraulic presses, dredging machines; gas apparatus, cranes, bridges; sugar mills, sugar pans, saw mills; pulleys and general millwork; blanchers, printers, colliery, and other work connected with the requirements of the manufacturing businesses of the district.

The works, which are adapted for the employment of from 600 to 800 men, have been in existence above 60 years, and during more than 40 of that period have been carried on in succession by the two eminent firms of Rothwell, Hick, and Rothwell, and Rothwell and Co. They were amongst the first employed in the construction of locomotive engines, in which they have continued to be very extensively occupied. They rank amongst the largest and most celebrated engineering establishments in the kingdom, and have been recently engaged in important contracts with Her Majesty's Government. They enjoy, also, an extensive, varied, and most valuable general connection, and have considerable contracts on hand.

The property is offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, and an opportunity rarely to be met with thus occurs of embarking at once in a large and valuable business in full and complete efficiency, and the purchaser may have the option of taking all or such of the contracts on hand as he may select.

To view and treat for the property, application may be made to JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on the premises; to R. S. CROOK, Esq., Rodney-street, Liverpool; or to Messrs. RUSHTON and AMMITTAGE, solicitors, Bolton; from any of whom all further particulars may be obtained.

COPPER MINES IN NORWAY.—FOR SALE, the COPPER WORK and MINES of AAMDAL and of HODESEID, UPPER THELE-MARKEN, NORWAY. The proprietor of the above establishments, not being possessed of the means necessary for properly developing the same, wishes to dispose of them to an individual or to parties willing to promote the formation of a company.

There are nine mines belonging to the Aamdal work. The veins are quartz, purple copper and copper pyrites, and copper glance, containing 120 ozs. of silver to the ton. There is abundant water-power, a new stamp work, with six wet and three dry stamps, an establishment for silver extraction, with steam-boilers, several furnaces, a saw-mill, a corn-mill, storehouse, overflows and workmen's houses, &c.

The Hodeleid property, 14 miles from Aamdal, consists of four mines, which contain argentiferous galena and copper. There is abundant water-power, water-wheel, fanner, several furnaces, and a dwelling-house.

The great vein is a little above 15 miles, which would place the works within easy communication of the shipping port of Skeen.

For further information, apply to the proprietor, KAMMERHERN SCHOTEN, Christiania; or to Mr. T. MACFARLANE, the late manager, Lorymoull, Canada; or to LITTON and BIGGS, 3, Laurence Poultry, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the SWANPOOL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-57.—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the Official Liquidator of the said company, with sanction of the said court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 20th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then produced, and in such lots as shall be then determined on, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS at and upon SWANPOOL MINE, and the WORKS THEREON, situated in the parish of Budock, within the said Stannaries:

A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, two boilers, 11 tons each, balance-bob; wooden shear, 60 ft. high; 8-arm capstan; 100 fms. of 8-16 in. capstan-chain.

One 10 in. horizontal WHIM ENGINE, 2 ft. 2 in. stroke, with winding gear complete, boiler 6 tons; about 200 fms. of ½ in. drawing-chain.

One 18 in. IRON WATER-WHEEL, 16 in. breast, with four heads of stamps attached; four sizing trommels, three round buddles, five lever jiggling machines, one dolly tub, about 200 fms. of wrought-iron shafting, sundry bevel wheels for driving dressing machinery, timber shed, five tram wagons, three sets of shaft tackle, 14 pulley stands and pulleys complete, a quantity of wood and brick floorings, scales and weights, one bell.

Sundry smiths' tools, about 1 ton of new iron, and 2 tons of old ditto, a quantity of timber, a new sizing trommel; eight new brass jiggling bottoms, 4 ft. by 2 ft.; about 3 cwts. of cast-steel, about 3 cwts. of nails, about 3 cwts. of groat, set of large blocks, two large bolts, four new axes, about 100 colls of safety-fuse, two small beams, several tons of coal and coke, about 20 tons of slag, about 20 tons of floor-spar, account-house furniture, and other miscellaneous effects in general use on mines.

The mines are held under and by virtue of three several indentures of lease, dated respectively the 24th day of June, 1851, the 24th day of June, 1851, and the 24th day of October, 1851; and the estate and interest of the lessees therein, under the said several indentures of lease, will on the same day be offered for sale.

The mines may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. ROOKS, in charge thereof; and further particulars, with conditions of the sale, may be had on application at the office of Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL, the Official Liquidator of the said company, in Truro; to Mr. TILLY, solicitor, Falmouth; to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRECK, solicitors, Truro; to Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London; or to Mr. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro. Dated May 9, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-57.—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the Official Liquidator of the above company, with the sanction of the said court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May inst., at the Registrar's Office, Truro, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all that the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in a certain INDENTURE of LEASE or MINING SETT, dated the 29th day of September, 1859, for a term of 21 years, thence next ensuing, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on.

The mines may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to the bailiff in charge thereof. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL, the Official Liquidator of the said company, in Truro; or on application to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRECK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Messrs. Chantler and Crouch, 8, Gray's Inn-square, London).

In Chancery.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of WILD v. MILNE, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, in Five lots, by Mr. WILLIAM HENRY FLETCHER (the person appointed by the said Judge), at the Angel Inn, at Oldham, in the county of Lancashire, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1861, at Six o'clock in the evening precisely:

All those VALUABLE LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD COAL MINES and COLLIERIES, situated in the townships of Crompton, Thornham, and Castleton, in the county of Lancashire, known as the DEAN COLLIERY, including the HANGING CHADDER PIT, the DEAN PIT, the HOLLOW PIT, the LOW CROMPTON PIT, and the HATHERSHAW MOOR PIT, and with the BRICK GROUND thereto belonging.

And also of IMPLEMENTS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, and OTHER EFFECTS on or in the said DEAN COLLIERY.

And also of certain FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MESSUAGES and PREMISES, situated at Gravel Hole and Snipe Leach, in the township of Thornham aforesaid, and Burnedge, in the township of Castleton aforesaid, and which mines, collieries, and effects, and messuages and premises, are now in the possession of the Dean Colliery Company.

To view the collieries, and for printed particulars, application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY FLETCHER, of Oldham, the auctioneer; or Mr. SAMUEL WILD, Dean House, near Rochdale; or Mr. EDWIN HASLAM, Bursall Head, near Rochdale, book-keeper; Messrs. SHARPE, JACKSON, and PARKER, solicitors, 41, Bedford-row, London; or Mr. JAMES HARTLEY, solicitor, Rochdale; or Mr. F. J. JEVES, solicitor, 22, Bedford-row, London; or Mr. JAMES LORD, solicitor, Rochdale; Messrs. JOHNSON, WEATHERALL, and SON, 7, King's Bench Walk, London; and to Messrs. HOLGATE and W. T. ROBERTS, solicitors, Rochdale.

Such plans of the mines as are in the vendor's custody will be produced at the time of sale.

Messrs. HOLGATE and W. T. ROBERTS, solicitors, Rochdale, will, on application, produce the leases and agreement, as also the indenture referred to in the conditions of sale, or copies of the same instruments respectively, at their office, in John-street, Rochdale.

DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.

About two miles from Tavistock, on the Moreton and Prince Town Roads.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, on Wednesday, the 22d May, 1861, the VALUABLE SETT of BURRA BURRA MINE, during the remainder of a term of 21 years, subject to the claims and restrictions contained in the existing lease. Also, immediately afterwards, in convenient lots, a very powerful 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with equal beam, and 10 ft. stroke, with two boilers of 8 tons each; bob 16 tons, and main rod fitted in a very superior manner, and mounted at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s, Tavistock Iron Works; water-wheel, 36 in. in diameter, 4 ft. breast, with cast-iron rim and axle; ditto, 30 ft. in diameter, 3 ft. breast, with wrought-iron axle; drawing machine; crusher and stamps; twelve stamp-heads, with cast-iron axle, &c., complete; and other valuable machinery thereon, particulars of which are given in posted bills.

The whole may be viewed one week previous to the sale, on application to Capt. LOMB, at the mine. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the 13th instant, and may be obtained of Messrs. SKINNER and SON, merchants, Tavistock; or of the Auctioneers, 11, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

Redemptions on the table at Eleven o'clock, and the sale will commence punctually at Twelve.—Dated April 29, 1861.

WEST ASHBURTON COPPER MINE.

MR. W. MANN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 23d of May inst., the following MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, consisting of about 60 ft. of red and yellow pine, air pump and shutes 24 steel bars, 2 iron rods 16 ft. long, 3 wheelbarrows, smiths' bellows, forge, anvil and sledge, 3 shovels, 4 picks, 3 kibbles, ropes, sheet iron, cast-iron, and smiths' shop.

The LEASE SETT, which adjoins the Devon New Copper Mine, for a term of years, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced. The auction will take place on the mine, punctually by Three o'clock in the afternoon. Dated Ashburton, General Auction Office, May 9, 1861.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 29th of May, 1861, by Two o'clock p.m., at WHEAL TREFUSIS MINE, in the parish of Redruth, the said MINE and MATERIALS thereon, or belonging thereto, in One Lot:

ONE 30 in. cylinder ENGINE and BOILER. 1 balance and 1 bob. 8 arm capstan, shears, and shives. 120 fms. of 10 in. capstan rope, nearly new. 17 9 ft. and 3 6 ft. 9 in. pumps. 21 9 ft. and 3 6 ft. 9 in. pumps. 5 12 10 in. and 10 in. pipes. 2 10 in. and 11½ in. plunger poles, cases, &c., to match. 1 12 ft. 11 in. and 10 in. working barrels, also 11 and 20 door-pieces, wind-bobes, &c., to match.

90 fms. of 7 and 8 in. wood rods, with plates and bolts. 60 fms. of 1½, 1½, and 1½ in. iron bucket rods, prongs, &c. 230 fms. of iron stave ladders, and 200 fms. of 1½ in. pipes. 3 sets of shaft rolls, and 9 shives for the 3 horse whims, rope, and about 280 fms. of chain, kibbles. 1 boiler tube, 40 ft. long, 2 ft. 3 in. diameter, for dry.

About 2 tons tram-road iron, smiths' bellows, anvils, smiths and miners' tools, account-house furniture, miners' dial, a large quantity of tin ladders, kieves, frames, &c. Also, a large quantity of iron, wood, and small articles.

For viewing the same, apply to the agents on the mine; or to WILLIAM NICHOLL, auctioneer, Fore-street, Redruth.—Dated Wheal Trefusis, May 14, 1861.

LLWYDCOE IRONWORKS, ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. JOHN PHILPOT WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Friday, the 31st of May, 1861, at Twelve o'clock, ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD SHARE of and in the LLWYDCOE ESTATE and IRONWORKS, situated in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan.

The property comprises a freehold tract upwards of 700 acres in extent, together with some leasehold lands, that make together a further quantity of about 160 acres. The whole of the strata, both of coal and ironstone, usually found to occur in the neighbouring ironworks of Aberdare and Merthyr extend under the property, and though some of the seams have been worked to a large extent a considerable area still remains unexplored.

The works consist of THREE BLAST FURNACES, TWENTY HOT BLAST STOVES, fitted with all requisite blast and gas pipes; FIFTY-SIX COKE OVENS, SIX LIME KILNS, THREE LIME KILNS, THREE BLOWING ENGINES of large capacity; TWO WATER-WHEELS, each 40 ft. diameter and 4 ft. breast, together with all the necessary appurtenances to an efficient and well arranged establishment for the production of pig-iron.

The mining operations are of a shallow and inexpensive character, and chiefly consist of levels and patches, the whole of which are situated in close proximity to the blast furnaces.

The farm lands are extensive and valuable, and whether associated with the works or not would, under all circumstances, realise a handsome rental.

There are 73 agents and workmen's houses erected on the property, all of which will have to be delivered up at the end of the existing lease, in good tenable repair.

The lands, works, minerals, and houses are held by the Aberdare Iron Company, for a term of 70 years, commencing from the 24th of June, 1799, and consequently terminating on the 24th of June, 1869, at the low and very inadequate rent of £1200 a year.

The Llwydcœ works are now in active operation, and the blast furnaces are producing a large quantity of iron from each furnace, and any other establishment in the kingdom.

Plans of the estate and mining operations, with a section of the minerals, may be inspected at the office of Mr. WILLIAM LEWELLYN, mining engineer, Pontypool, from whom particulars may be obtained; and also from Messrs. BOTHAMLEY and FREEMAN, solicitors, 30, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; and of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., W.S., 6, Rutland-square, Edinburgh.

SOUTH GARRAS MINE, NEAR TRURO.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH GARRAS MINE, near TRURO, the following excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS, the whole of which has been delivered on the mine within the last five years, by some of the best founders in the county, viz.:

ONE 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with BOILERS 22 tons.

ONE 24 in. ROTARY ENGINE, for drawing and crushing, with ONE BOILER 10 tons.

ONE 8 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 5 tons.

200 fms. of pitwork, all complete, from 6 to 14 in.; 10 arm capstan, oak axle, pair of shears 60 ft. high of best Memel timber, with double shives; 150 fms. of wood and iron rods, 250 fms. of chain, various sizes; bucket jacks, strapping plates, all of hammered iron; 60 fms. of pitch pine rods, various sizes, of excellent quality, with every other article required for carrying on a mine on a large scale.

The whole of the machinery and materials are in complete order, and well worth the attention of all mining agents.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements and handbills, also the time of sale, which will be early in June.

May 14, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

CARVANNALL MINE, GWENAP.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at CARVANNALL MINE, early in June month, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.

ONE DRAWING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

Capstans and shears, about 200 fms. of pitwork, from 4 to 9 in., with workings, door-pieces, wind-bobes all complete, with every other requisite for working a mine of this magnitude.

The whole will be found in complete order. Some of the materials have been delivered within the last twelve months.

Full particulars will appear in handbills and future advertisements.

May 14, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—FINAL SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. BURGESS AND GREENWOOD have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at EAST WHEAL ROSE, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS:

ONE 55 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with or without boilers.

ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke.

ONE 22 in. ROTARY ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with one boiler 9 tons, and crusher attached.

Five boiler tubes and boiler cases.

Several lots of 10, 15, and 16 in. pumps; two 15 in. working-barrels, two 12 and 17 in. doorpieces, two cast-iron gudgeons, five pairs of bob straps, punching machine; cast-iron stand, with scales and weights; old chain, wood sheds and floors, new copper shears, shovels, and saws, with a lot of sundries, too numerous to mention.

Also, all the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, comprising glasses, dining and other tables, beds, settles, desks, plated goods, knives and forks, with all the earthenware in the kitchen and other rooms.

For inspecting the same, apply to Capt. MIDDLETON, on the mine; Capt. EVANS, Nancon, near Redruth; or to the Auctioneers; and, as the whole is to be sold in one day, the auctioneers beg to remark that refreshments will be on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence precisely at Eleven.

Truro, May 15, 1861. Messrs. BURGESS AND GREENWOOD, Auctioneers.

STAFFORDSHIRE—ELKSTONE, NEAR LEEK.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, with the MINES and MINERALS within and under the same, called SCRAG DALE, situate at UPPER ELKSTONE, in the PARISH of ALSTONFIELD, in the COUNTY of STAFFORD.

MR. FERGUSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Mellor, the Red Lion Hotel, Leek, on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then produced, a CLOSE of LAND, with the MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE and BUILDINGS erected thereon, situate near to Mison Hay Copper and Lead Mines, in the township of Upper Elkstone aforesaid, commonly called or known by the name of SCRAG DALE, with all the VALUABLE MINES and MINERALS within and under the same, containing by admeasurement 7 A. 0 n. 28 p. (or thereabouts, be the same more or less), in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Kniveton.

The tenant will show the property, and further particulars may be obtained on application being made to Mr. GEORGE M. PHILLIPS, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London; or to Mr. R. R. DEAN, land and mineral surveyor, Leek; or at the offices of Messrs. HACKER and BLOOR, solicitors, Leek.—Leek, May 7, 1861.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE AT FERRAN ST. GEORGE UNITED MINES, FERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, including ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., GENERAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, TOOL MAKERS, &c., of MANCHESTER, continue to SUPPLY any class of MACHINERY for home and exportation, with the utmost facility. Their catalogues are sent by post (free) on application.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO. CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their STOCKS, TAPS, and DIES. WHITWORTH STANDARDS of various sizes in cases.—Manchester, April 25, 1861.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS "MOVING CYLINDER" STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers shipbuilders, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

BAIN AND WYLIE (Successors to John Condie).
Shields Ironworks, 380, Eglinton-street, Glasgow.

INCORUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES AND PREVENTS INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY TO THE METAL, WITH GREAT SAVING IN FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT FROM EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Stores, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS:—Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes; Hull, Messrs. A. H. Fleming and Co.; Southampton, Mr. J. Clark; Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon; Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matter, C.E.; Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie;—Foreign: Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor; Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter; Hamburg, M. August Müller.

Mr. Easton has rendered steam navigation a decided service. If his fluid only effects a part of what is said in his testimonials, then it is worth a trial by every steamship owner in the world.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Easton and Springfield have patented and are now manufacturing a fluid which, although it has been subjected to the severest tests, appears to give universal satisfaction.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 22, 1860.

The most effectual, economical, and simple preventive of Incrustation known.—*Commercial Daily List*.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS,
GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION OF OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED METHOD of BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various quantities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address:—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO. have great pleasure in informing their customers and friends, and the mining community, that they have RESUMED MANUFACTURING, at their PENHELLICK WORKS, POOL, near CAMBORNE, and are PREPARED before to SUPPLY SAFETY FUSE of a QUALITY which CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

BRANCH WORKS, BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

MINING AND CANNON FUSES.—ABEL'S FUSE, FOR FIRING MINES, CANNON, &c., BY MAGNETO ELECTRICITY.

Orders executed by WM. LADD, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., appointed sole manufacturer by permission of the Secretary of State for War.

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.—An illustrated description of this cage appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 11th May. The patentee desires to inform the working miners that it depends upon themselves alone whether they are to have the security of safety cages or not. Employers are naturally unwilling to incur this responsibility, but will gladly accede to the expressed wishes of their workmen in a matter so materially affecting their safety. Let the latter, therefore, with the concurrence of their employers, call upon the different patentees to exhibit their safety cages before them, make choice of the one they have confidence in, and thus do away with a fruitful source of danger to the miner.

N.B.—If requested to do so, the patentee will send a safety cage, with its guide-rods and frame complete, to any mining district, at his own expense, for the purpose of its being tried and tested. He has no doubt that the other patentees will do the same.

Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.—APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unless lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other mode of power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily and cheaply repaired, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT A VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience. SARL and Sons have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had on application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

EMPEROR OF THE SEAS BRAGO 1656 5000 May 25.

EMPIRE OF PEACE CALVERT 1540 4600 June 20.

BLUE JACKET WHITE 1559 4750 July 20.

Owing to the tides, the May packet will sail on the 25th.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unwavering punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRIMLEY and Co., 55, Parliament-street; or to SAMPSON, PEARCE, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Wilton's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Tongue), CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, and GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES ON ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER and CO. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES, No. 1, MOORGATE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS. IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANIZED AND ENAMELLED. GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c.

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CALL the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS and all users of FIRST-CLASS STEEL to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of STEEL MANUFACTURED under this PATENT. Prices:—
First quality £50 per ton.
Second quality 40 "
Third quality 30 "

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TO IRONFOUNDERS.—J. IRELAND, FOUNDRY ENGINEER, begs to CALL the ATTENTION of IRONFOUNDERS to his PATENT UPPER TUYERE CUPOLA FURNACE, which EFFECTS A SAVING OF FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. in coals, and melts the metal in much less time, without any additional labour or expense. Full particulars and testimonials can be had upon application at his office, 21, Moreton-street, Strangeways, Manchester.

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.
PUBLIC TEST OF A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]
On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent.

Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.
Circumference and breaking strain.

2½ tons 14 tons 20 tons 27 tons 29 tons 32½ tons 40½ tons
N.B.—The 2½, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Hutchings and Co's wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.

Newall and Co's Test of Oct. 29, 1860.

Garnock, Bibby, and Co's Test, Oct. 29, 1860.

N.B.—The 2, 3½, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. McDonald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF HEMP AND MANILLA CORDAGE, AND IMPROVED PATENT NON-TWISTED WIRE-ROPE, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

G. B. & Co. beg to intimate that they use nothing but Bradley's long-drawn charcoal wire in the manufacture of pit and incline ropes. The quality of this article is well known, and its superiority was fully proved at a PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE, instituted by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., at Liverpool, on October 29th, 1860, on which occasion G. B. and Co.'s samples averaged 13 per cent. over their trade card, and were the strongest of all the samples from various manufacturers then tested.—*See Mining Journal*, Oct. 29, 1860.

HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE.
JOHN STEPHENS AND SON, HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, ASHFIELD, FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and WIRE-ROPE, GUIDE RODS for SHAFTS, GALVANIZED WIRE SIGNAL LINE and STRAND FENCING, &c., for MINES, RAILWAYS, &c.

A first-class medal was awarded to JOHN STEPHENS and Son for their manufactures by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in 1860.

BEST CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES, FOR COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.

COPPER ROPE LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, with fittings complete. WEIGHING MACHINES and WEIGH BRIDGES. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON ROOFS, and IRON BUILDINGS. Reduced price list, with estimate and designs, forwarded on application to FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., MANUFACTURERS AND HEAD OFFICES, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE, —18, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, going away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the break is in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Dock Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES; viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joints are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 67, Mark-lane, London, where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

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HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MILLS, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, and GENERAL PURPOSES. The following sizes are ready for immediate delivery, and may be seen at any time at their London depot:—

ONE 5 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke. ONE 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
TWO 8 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke. ONE 14 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke. ONE 17 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 14 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke. TWO 20 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.

Prices and full particulars sent on application.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUNTON, CHESTERFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

Having been very successful in MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING the PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, and securing our patent for a further term of years, we have great pleasure in offering them to the public, at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Our manner of repairing will make them as LARGE and GOOD AS WHEN NEW (which is not the case with the ordinary tuyere) for half the first cost, when there is not more than two coils destroyed at the nozzle, all parties returning them carriage paid, and are confident they will be the cheapest and best ever offered to the mining world. The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES having maintained a most honourable reputation since their introduction, and been thoroughly proved to answer all the purposes set forth by the proprietors (when properly treated), it is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to publish a list of the patrons, or enumerate cases of their success. Although by such a procedure very much might be said in their favour, yet the readers would never be so fully convinced of their sterling worth as by a practical trial.

The future scale of prices will be as follows, including sockets:—
No. 1 Tuyere, 16 in. long 28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " 32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. "
No. 5 " 24 " 44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, net cash quarterly.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED), CITY OFFICE, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET. DEPOT, —92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, WITH REVERSING GEAR. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES LENT ON HIRE, from 4 to 25 horse power.

Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. DUNFORD, at the City office; or to Mr. CRESSWELL, the company's engineer, at the depot.

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 5s. Packages free.

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SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING, SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

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Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE IN SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised. S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C. (Opposite the London Tavern).

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copr), Tavistock	2 6 8	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 3 6	0 4 0
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	29 10 0	50		44 8 0	0 10 0
2000	Brotallack (tin), St. Just	31 5 0	190		44 8 0	0 10 0
2000	Brynmawr (lead), Cardiganshire	4 0 0	7 1/2		4 0 0	0 10 0
200	Brynmawr Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0	26		4 0 0	0 10 0
1000	Carn Brea (copr), tin, Illogan	15 0 0	90	90 95	269 10 0	0 2 0
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	4		0 19 0	0 2 0
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	0 4 0
50000	Comorcor (copr, sulphur) [L. £1]	1 0 0	47 1/2	2 1/2	0 0 9	0 2 0
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copr), Illogan	17 9 21	21	22 24	0 0 8	0 2 0
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7 1/2	per cent.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1	per cent.
1055	Craddock Moor (copr), St. Clear	8 0 0	27		5 3 0	0 4 0
867	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	16 1/2		4 8 0	0 15 0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	240		22 10 0	0 5 0
580	Darwen (tin), St. Just	300 0 0	180		157 0 0	0 10 0
1024	Devon Co. (copr), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	345	350 360	746 0 0	0 7 0
358	Dolcoath (copr), tin, Camborne	128 17 6	510		618 10 0	0 8 0
514	East Basset (copr), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	100	95 100	77 0 0	0 5 0
6144	East Caradon (copr), St. Clear [S.E.]	2 14 6	24	25 1/2	0 7 6	0 5 0
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	67		75 10 0	0 1 0
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		20 3 4	0 10 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copr), Tynardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	23 10 0	35		64 8 3	1 0 0
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	12 10 0	35		64 8 3	1 0 0
5000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	0 14 6	4 1/2	4	7 13 0	0 5 0
1708	Great Wheel Fortune, Breage	18 0 0	12 1/2		0 10 0	0 10 0
5000	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7	5 1/2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	39	39 41	12 10 0	1 15 0
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		6 15 0	0 15 0
160	Levant (copr), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	102 1/2		1091 0 0	0 5 0
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	125		370 10 0	0 3 0
9000	Marke Valley (copr), Cardigan	4 10 6	7 1/2	8 1/2 8 3/4	0 10 0	0 5 0
5000	Mendips Hills (lead) [L.]	3 16 6	14 1/2		2 1 0	0 2 6
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	7 0 0	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1 0	4 8 0
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25		12 15 7	1 4 0
1868	North Gribbler, Redruth	2 7 6	6 1/2		0 10 0	0 10 0
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4 1/2		0 2 0	0 2 0
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	1 1/2		0 6 0	0 9 0
6400	Par Consols (copr), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	9	8 1/2 9	35 10 0	0 5 0
200	Parys Mines (copr), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		5 0 0	0 5 0
200	Phoenix (copr), tin, Llanidloes	100 0 0	435		394 10 0	0 5 0
1172	Pobber (tin), St. Agnes	10 6 7	43	40 42	6 15 0	1 0 0
1720	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	50 0 0	40		1250 0 0	0 5 0
512	South Caradon (copr), Redruth, Cornwall	1 5 0	305	300 305	341 0 0	0 5 0
512	South Tolgus (copr), Redruth, Cornwall	1 5 0	41		102 10 0	1 0 0
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	137 1/2	130 135	354 8 0	1 0 0
280	Spearme Moor (tin), copr, St. Just	31 17 9	47 1/2		8 15 0	1 10 0
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	39	35 40	483 5 0	1 0 0
9600	Tamar Con. (all-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	5 6 0	0 2 6
6000	Tincroft (copr), tin, Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	10 8 0	0 5 0
6000	Tolcadd (copr), Marazion	11 10 0	14	12 14	0 13 0	0 3 0
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	57 10 0	100		7 0 0	0 10 0
900	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		4 4 0	0 4 0
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0	30	29 2 1/2	8 15 0	1 0 0
6000	West Basset (copr), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18 1/2	17 18	21 2 0	0 10 0
600	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		11 10 0	3 0 0
1024	West Caradon (copr), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	70	71 73	44 11 3	2 10 0
286	West Damsel (copr), Gwennap	37 0 0	62		45 0 0	1 0 0
6000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copr)	7 10 0	5	5	0 14 0	0 2 0
400	W. H. Seton (copr), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	350	340 345	298 0 0	0 10 0
512	Wheal Basset (copr), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	97 1/2	90 95	568 10 0	0 2 0
286	Wheal Buller (copr), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	110	107 112 1/2	927 0 0	0 2 0
6000	Wheal Clifford (copr), Gwennap [S.E.]	2 5 0	180	170 175	89 10 0	0 5 0
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperris	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 5 0
128	Wheal Friendship (copr), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	0 5 0
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		10 10 0	1 0 0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11 1/2		8 0 0	0 10 0
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	4	3 1/2 3 3/4	1 4 0	0 4 0
896	W. H. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	55 1/2	49 51	66 10 0	1 10 0
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	38 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0
1024	W. H. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	13	11 13	53 7 0	0 10 0
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		270 13 0	7 0 0
5000	Wicklow (copr) [L.]	8 0 0	67 1/2		41 17 6	2 12 6

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	10 0 0
5120	Alfred Consols (copr), Phillack [S.E.]	2 17 1	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	20 3 0	0 2 6
1624	Balrath (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0
1200	Brightdale & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2		2 0 0	0 3 0
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	8 1/2		0 4 0	0 4 0
6000	Charlotte United, Ferranthes	1 16 2	1	1	0 13 0	0 1 0
2000	Collacombe (copr), Llantrisant	0 10 0	13		8 0 0	0 5 0
286	Conduff (copr), tin, Camborne	20 0 0	85		88 0 0	0 2 0
256	Copper Hill (copr), Redruth	48 0 0	87 1/2	85 100	2 10 0	0 2 0
462	Devon and Cornwall (copr)	4 16 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwulva	37 14 0	10	9 11	16 7 6	1 10 0
12800	Drake Walls (tin), copr, Calstock	2 1 0	1		0 13 0	0 2 0
2048	East Falmouth (all-id.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 10 0	2 1/2		0 7 6	0 2 6
128	East Pool (tin), copr, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400		805 0 0	0 2 0
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin), copr	11 17 6	6		0 8 0	0 3 0
6000	General Mining Co. (copr), id.	1 0 0	5 1/2		1 0 8	0 3 0
456	Gribbler and St. Aubyn (copr) [S.E.]	47 10 0	15	15 17	23 0 0	0 10 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	11		221 10 0	0 10 0
200	Harward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	31		3 0 0	1 10 0
6000	Hingston Down Con. (copr), Cals [S.E.]	4 15 6	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 3/4	2 16 0	0 2 6
6000	Kelly Bray (lead), copr, Callington	4 3 6	2 1/2		0 6 0	0 2 0
30	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1490 0 0	0 5 0
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		58 0 0	1 0 0
8000	North Dolcoath (copr), Camborne	2 2 6	19		0 5 0	0 2 6
700	North Rosker (copr), Camborne	16 0 0	19	17 19	157 0 0	4 0 0
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	10 10 0	3 1/2		2 10 0	0 10 0
512	Rosewarne United (copr), Gwinnar	15 4 4	25	20 25	33 10 0	1 0 0
18000	Sorridge Con. (copr), Walsby [S.E.]	0 14 0	10	9 10 1/2	0 8 0	0 20 0
128	South Crinias (copr), St. Austell	19 0 0	28 1/2		80 0 0	0 30 0
9000	St. Day United (tin and copr), Redruth	3 8 0	3 1/2		0 6 0	0 1 0
400	United Mines (copr), Gwennap	50 0 0	35		80 5 0	0 2 0
30000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	8 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	0 5 0	0 10 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14 15 0	34		33 19 0	0 10 0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0
4096	Wheal Edward (copr), Calstock [S.E.]	7 6 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Ferranthes	1 4 0	4		1 12 0	0 7 6
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 12 6	1 1/2		0 18 0	0 2 0
430	Wheal Lovers (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	—		31 0 0	1 0 0
1824	Wheal Margaret (tin), copr	50 0 0	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	131 15 0	1 10 0
396	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	58 10 0	7 1/2		43 15 0	1 0 0
1040	W. H. Mary Ann (all-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	14 1/2	17 18	10 2 6	0 7 6
1022	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwinnar	12 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ives	3 16 6	3 1/2		2 12 6	0 2 6

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (copr), South Australia	5 0 0	130	132	260 0 0	5 0 0
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (copr), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	39 41		98 12 0	2 0 0
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	9		6 8 0	0 5 0
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7 1/2	per cent.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3 1/2		1 2 6	0 5 0
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	25	24 25	17 5 0	0 15 0
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 3/4	0 6 0	0 2 0
18000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9	8 9	8 2 10	0 8 0
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 2 1/4	0 17 3	0 2 6
108815	Marquisita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/4	0 9 6	0 1 0
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Victoria [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/4	0 9 6	0 1 0
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	33 1/2	34 1/2 35 1/2	40 15 0	2 0 0
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2		0 2 0	0 2 0

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quwanang United (copr) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0
10000	Barro Colorado Min. & Co. [L. £5]	10 0 0	3 1/2		15	per cent.
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	30 0 0	5	3 5	1 0 0	1 0 0
43174	Unit. Mexican (all), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	5 1/2	5 1/2 5 3/4	1 16 6	0 4 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Co.
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 6 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	Sept. 1891
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	7/8	Dec. 1891
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8 1/2	—	Feb. 1891
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1891
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	3 1/2	—	Jan. 1891
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	8 1/2	—	Fully paid
78000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3/4	Fully paid
30000	East Kensington Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	3 1/2	—	April, 1891
30000	Ellerslie and Hardwicke, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/2	—	July, 1891
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	Fully paid
80000	Great Northern Copper, South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	Fully paid
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	—	—	June, 1891
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 7 6	3 1/2	—	Mar. 1891
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	Nov. 1891
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	3 1/2	—	June, 1891
15000	Pachaca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1 1/2	—	April, 1891
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	3 1/2	—	Nov. 1891
10000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 1891
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	3 1/2	—	Mar. 1891
24000	Victor Emmanuel (copper), Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	Fully paid
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	—	Nov. 1891
1200	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £2]	2 10 0	2 1/2	—	Nov. 1891
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18 1/2	—	Fully paid
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3/4	Fully paid